

## TOMORROW

**Two-step**  
The Lynn Seymour story.  
Part 1: With Ashton and MacMillan  
Wet side story  
Fashion Page casts an eye over rainwear  
**Race and creed**  
Roger Scruton looks behind the racist banners  
**Hard lines**  
The headhaches of office: Richard Owen on the difficulties facing Konstantin Chernenko  
**Billy's boys**  
Clive White talks to Billy Bingham, manager of the Northern Irish shooting stars on the eve of their last meeting with England in the home football championship.

## Britons die in Swiss avalanche

Two British women teachers and two other people believed to be ski instructors were swept to their deaths yesterday in an avalanche at Saas Grund in Switzerland. Several children in their charge were believed to have been buried by snow but were not injured.

## China seen as world leader

The five great powers of the twenty-first century will be China, Japan, the Soviet Union, the United States and West Germany, a poll taken in 10 Western nations predicts. Page 4

## Multiple births

Experts in test-tube baby techniques are becoming increasingly divided in their views of the risks of multiple pregnancies, and some advocate restricting the number of embryos implanted. Page 3

## Under pressure

The Commercial Union insurance group will be pressed for a statement following a 28 per cent jump in share values and week-end speculation that the company may sell its loss-making American arm. Page 15

## Safety action

The Department of Trade and Industry will announce proposals shortly to introduce severe penalties on importers, manufacturers and traders who supply unsafe goods. Page 3

## Chess draw

The tenth game in the world chess semi-final between Garry Kasparov and Vassili Smyslov ended in a draw, the seventh draw in the series.

## Sikhs back down

Sikh leaders in the Punjab called off a week of planned demonstrations after the Indian government agreed to a constitutional amendment. Page 8

## Jackson crowds

The Rev Jesse Jackson drew the largest crowds in the New York primary campaign in Harlem. He aims to capture more than 20 per cent of the votes cast. Page 8

## Bar monopoly

A committee of the Bar meets today to consider a response to last week's call by solicitors for equal advocacy rights in higher courts. Page 3

## Airfields selloff

The Government has told the Civil Aviation Authority to press ahead with plans to sell eight airfields in remote parts of the Scottish Highlands and islands. Page 15

## Cap fits at last

Injuries to five squad players have assured the Liverpool left back Alan Kennedy of his first England cap nine years after his first call up. Page 18

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# Industry optimism at highest level since 1976

By Sarah Hogg and Jonathan Davis

In its most confident report on manufacturing prospects since the mid-1970s, the Confederation of British Industry today forecasts that economic growth in Britain should continue well into 1985.

And a report from a leading City economist argues that the Chancellor will have scope for large tax cuts over the next four years even if his key assumptions prove too optimistic.

However, the CBI forecasts no reduction in unemployment by 1985 - and a special report from another City stockbroker forecasts a further rise in unemployment by the end of the 1980s.

The CBI's March survey of manufacturing trends, based on replies from 1,800 companies shows that the balance of firms expecting to increase output over the next four months is higher than at any time since September 1976, well before the recent slump. Of the firms, 39 per cent expected to raise output, while only 7 per cent expected to reduce it. The proportion of firms reporting order books below normal was only 7 per cent, compared with 41 per cent in April 1983.

The balance of firms expecting to raise prices over the next four months was 35 per cent, slightly lower than in January or February.

The CBI's post-Budget forecast, published with its monthly trends inquiry, predicts that manufacturing output will grow

by 3½ per cent in 1984 and by 4 per cent in 1985. This means the CBI is even more optimistic about manufacturing recovery than the Government.

Sir James Clesminson, chairman of the CBI's Economic Situation Committee, said the survey "points to the recovery becoming more widespread, with the improvement no longer confined to the consumer goods sector."

The CBI believes the improvement in exports and investment is spreading expansion to other areas of manufacturing, although it expects Britain to continue losing some of its share of world markets. It expects productivity to continue rising rapidly in manufacturing, by 5 per cent both this year and next. However, that means it also expects the number of jobs in manufacturing to continue falling.

For the economy as a whole, the CBI is forecasting 3 per cent growth in national output this year, slowing to 2 per cent next year, closely in line with official forecasts. But the CBI believes unemployment will be higher, on average, this year than last and stay at this level in 1985.

A special analysis published today by the stockbroking firm Capel Cure Myers argues that jobs will not be created fast enough to provide for the increase in the labour force between now and 1990.

Capel Cure Myers follows other leading City analysts in

arguing that the Chancellor's plans for controlling the level of public spending are too optimistic, but Mr Gavyn Davies, the economics consultant to the stockbroker Simon and Coates, calculates that the Chancellor has plenty of room for tax cuts in successive years.

If his Budget assumptions on growth and inflation are borne out, Mr Davies says, Mr Lawson can make tax cuts totalling £3,500m between now and 1989 - the full sum allowed for in the Chancellor's own published strategy.

And if inflation rises 1 per cent above the Chancellor's forecast Mr Davies argues that Mr Lawson might have £1,000m more to give away each year, provided he did not increase his cash limits for public spending.

An early warning on inflation is given by Sir James Clesminson. Although the CBI's forecast shows inflation remaining "roughly stable", Sir James gave some hint of the CBI's nervousness about the recent trend in wage claims. He said the sustained moderate pay settlements.

The CBI's post-Budget forecast points to a further increase in company profits. The real return before tax for industrial and commercial companies is expected to rise from 6½ per cent in 1983 to 8½ per cent in 1984 and remain at roughly this level in 1985.

Jobs outlook, page 15

## Curb on employers deducting levy

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Employers are to be prevented by law from deducting the political levy from trade unionists who tell them they do not wish to pay it under a significant change to the Trade Union Bill to be announced in the Commons today by Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Employment.

But the expected concession appeared unlikely last night to be sufficient to head off a rebellion on the Bill's report stage by some Conservative backbenchers angry over the Government's decision not to change the basis of the levy by giving all trade unionists an automatic right to exemption.

They are to press to a vote a new clause, which Mr King has refused to accept, which would change the basis of the levy from one of "contracting out" as at present, to one of

"contracting in" in which trade unionists would have consciously to opt to pay the levy to the Labour Party.

Almost ninety MPs had signed the new clause by the end of last week. Mr King will oppose it because of the voluntary deal he reached last month with TUC leaders for a code of guidance under which it would be made easier for union members to contract out if they wished. His view is that the voluntary agreement must be given a chance to operate but he has indicated that if it proved unsatisfactory the Government would legislate.

Mr King will, however, accept in principle, an amendment to be moved by Mr Timothy Renton, president of the Conservative Trade Unionists, making it illegal for

Continued on back page, col 4

## EEC price deal threatens one in six dairy farms

By Colin Hughes

The EEC agreement on farm prices and production quotas which comes into force today will cut British milk production by 200,000 gallons a year and leave at least 300,000 dairy cattle being slaughtered.

One in six of Britain's 58,000 farms with dairy holdings could be forced out of business, angry farmers claimed after community ministers reached an agreement on the common agricultural policy at the weekend.

The deal will nonetheless only halve the EEC's milk lakes and butter mountains. In the United Kingdom, there are now 170,000 tonnes of dried skimmed milk in storage, and 100,000 tonnes of butter. Throughout Europe 900,000 tonnes of butter are being stored.

The cuts will be the result of

a seven per cent reduction in Britain's dairy quota. Milk producers would pay a super levy, making profitable production impossible, if the quota was exceeded.

The Ministry of Agriculture yesterday rejected suggestions that consumers would be hit by price rises. "There is just too much surplus around," said a spokesman.

Out of the 13 million cattle in Britain, more than three million are now dairy producing. Farmers can stem their yield to meet the new quota by either feeding the cows less or by killing them for beef.

The beef herd of 1,300,000 will be largely unaffected by the deal, although a 20 per cent reduction in the special subsidy could mean more high-grade beef being exported.

The community already has a 400,000-tonne beef surplus and Britain's exports are expected to rise by 50,000 tonnes to 629,000 tonnes this year.

The remainder of Britain's cattle are the breeding or beef stock, which will be unaffected. Many now face the slaughter instead of pasture.

Under the deal Dutch and West German dairy farmers suffer the same 7 per cent quota reduction, and only the Irish will be able to produce more. EEC countries consume 88,000 tonnes of milk a year.

Despite every member country's acceptance of price increases well below their inflation rates, agriculture will still cost the EEC at least £500m more than it has available.

Expensive night, page 6

## Shultz rules out summit with Russia

By Our Foreign Staff

The Atlantic Alliance has withstood a year of strains over a succession of contentious issues. Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has told *The Times* in a wide-ranging interview, during which he expressed determination for a continued strong American role in the Middle East, but held out little hope of an early summit with the Soviet Union.

President Reagan was ready, he said, for a summit "if it can be prepared well and have some chance of producing something significant".

Mr Shultz was adamant that the United States would "stay engaged" in the Middle East, where he believed most people wanted the US role to continue. The Secretary of State expressed disappointment that Western Europe had withheld support for last year's invasion of Grenada, but admitted a lack of consultation, saying this was because time was short.

Interview, page 4

## Three lost in steel plant blast

From a Staff Reporter

Three men were missing, presumed dead last night after an explosion at the British Steel works at Lakenby, near Middlesbrough, Teesside. Cooling pipes were ripped open, flooding the underground cellar plate; mill where they were carrying out maintenance work.

Police divers searched in vain for the men. It is understood that oil leaking from hydraulic gear onto hot steel plates may have caused the explosion.

## Invest in tobacco, doctors told

By Nicholas Timmins

The British Medical Association, which has been in the forefront of campaigns against smoking, is advising its members to invest in tobacco company shares through British Medical Association Services, an investment advice company which it runs jointly with Jardine Gilmanville, an international firm of investment brokers.

The association's position was described yesterday as being "like condemning the Mafia while taking a cut from the numbers racket" by Dr

Gabriel Scally, a senior registrar in community medicine.

Other doctors said that they were embarrassed that the BMA was encouraging its members to make a profit out of smoking.

However, an appeal for the association to stop offering such financial advice was narrowly defeated at a meeting of the BMA's junior members' forum. Dr Tony Keable-Elliott, treasurer of the BMA and a director of BMAS, said that the morality of whether to buy the shares was a matter for individual doctors. BMAS was merely offering the best investment advice available.

The suggestion to buy shares in tobacco companies and in firms in which tobacco companies have a large stake is included in an investment portfolio being circulated to those of the association's 70,000 members who ask for investment advice.

Dr Keable-Elliott said that if the association took a stand on investing in tobacco companies there was no limit to other possible objections - alcohol, South African gold and the defence industries, for example. "We are living in a capitalist country."

## Pretoria recalls UK envoy

Cape Town (Reuter, AP) - South Africa has recalled its ambassador to Britain for urgent consultations after four South Africans and a Briton were charged in Coventry with illegally exporting military equipment to South Africa, the Foreign Minister, Mr Roelof "Pik" Botha, said yesterday.

The five appeared in court on Saturday accused of breaking a United Nations embargo on sales of strategic goods to South Africa, involving components used in anti-missile weaponry.

Mr Botha said the recall of the ambassador, Mr Marais Steyn, was linked with the arrests but he gave no details. The accused were named as Stephanus de Jager, aged 49, a financial manager; Jacobus le Grange, aged 38, an engineer; William Metelerkamp, aged 41, a managing director; Hendrik Botha, aged 49, a company director; and exports buyer Michael Swann, aged 32, of Royston, Hertfordshire.

Sunday newspapers have said the four South Africans worked for Armscor, the Government-controlled company which supervises development of South African weapons in the face of the embargo.

Since its creation in 1961 as the Munitions Production Board, later called the Armaments Development and Production Corporation, Armscor has succeeded in making South Africa a weapons exporter.

Opponents of Pretoria's racial laws regularly accuse Western, and even some Eastern, block nations of ducking the embargo by selling items which South Africa uses to build its arms industry.

In addition to a full line of infantry weapons, Armscor has developed multiple rocket launchers and missiles. In 1982 it unveiled what has been described as one of the world's most mobile pieces of artillery, the G6, a tyre-mounted, long-range gun suited for extended forays over rocky terrain.



Soldiers' new chief: President Somoza Cordova flanked by guards after his television address to the nation.

## Honduran President ousts military chief

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

The chief of the armed forces in Honduras, General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, has been removed from office with three other generals by the civilian President, Dr Roberto Somoza Cordova.

Reports from San Jose say that the four generals have been offered political asylum in Costa Rica.

He was escorted to the

airport on Saturday morning and was in Costa Rica even before his family became aware of what had happened. His wife heard the news over the radio as she waited for her husband at a christening, at which the general was to have been godfather.

The radio said simply that his resignation had been accepted, along with that of his chief of staff, General Jose Bueso Rosa, the naval commander, General Ruben Montoya, and the police chief, General Daniel Ball Castillo.

President Somoza Cordova,

the aging country doctor who became the country's first elected head of state after 13 years of military rule, had assumed control of the armed forces.

It later emerged that the manoeuvre had been supported by the Air Force commander, General Walter Lopez Reyes, the man now most likely to replace General Alvarez, and a group of disaffected junior officers.

Western diplomats in Honduras expressed profound surprise at the sudden resignation of the four military leaders (Reuter reports).

enough influence on the military to topple General Alvarez, despite growing internal dissatisfaction at a style of leadership that was said to be arrogant and avaricious.

In a broadcast on Saturday night to a calm but stunned nation, President Somoza Cordova reiterated his view that the Army had no business to be dealing in politics.

War games: Honduras began a new round of war games with the United States yesterday despite the sudden resignation of the four military leaders (Reuter reports).

## Pit vote veto as police move in

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers made a move yesterday that it had no intention of calling an emergency meeting of the executive to consider a national strike.

Miners were drafted into the meeting area last night as they were told that there would be a vote today between the union and pitmen who have been asked to return to work.

The campaign to win maximum backing for the strike was being continued in the morning.

Mr Sums said that his union was likely to withdraw support

from the action unless the transport unions agreed to black steel imports in return.

Speaking on *Weekend World*, Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the union, insisted that there was no prospect of a ballot being called before the scheduled executive meeting on April 12. Even then, he said, they would do no more than "monitor" the situation.

If the vote favoured a stoppage, 45 per cent would be prepared to defy the law to support the pitmen, compared with 26 per cent if no ballot was taken.

In a National Opinion Poll conducted for the *Mail on Sunday*, 69 per cent of NUM members supported a national ballot.

Nearly 90 per cent of trade unionists think the National Union of Mineworkers should hold a national strike ballot, according to a survey conducted on Friday and Saturday by Market & Opinion Research International.

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Mr Peter Heathfield, general secretary, said in a radio interview that pressure for a ballot was coming from outside the union and was designed to prevent miners in Yorkshire and Scotland defending their jobs.

However, pitmen from at least four Lancashire collieries will try to return to work today after a decision by a delegate meeting at Bolton on Saturday to withdraw support for the strike.

The vote was finely balanced and led to Mr Sid Vincent, the Lancashire area secretary, saying that they were "split down the middle".

Yesterday, miners at two of the seven pits in Lancashire, Bold and Sutton Manor, both near St Helens, decided to defy the decision of the delegate meeting and continue the stoppage.

They will try to "pick out" colleagues at other pits return. Continued on back page, col 6

## Family Week. 1st to 7th April.



Family Week is a special time for The Children's Society. It is a week when thousands of our supporters not only raise money, but show the entire country just how The Children's Society helps those in need.

Each year, nearly 7000 children and families benefit from our work.

But there are still many more who need our help. So please see if you can spare a little time to help us during Family Week.

Would you be able to organise a door-to-door collection in your parish? Or run a fund raising event?

Or join others in your area already donating a few hours of their time for the children in our care?

Whatever you can do will be greatly appreciated. By both us and our family of thousands.

Please complete the coupon below and return it to: The Church of England Children's Society, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London SE11 4QD.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

I would like to organise a door to door collection in my parish during Family Week (Please tick)  
I am pleased to donate £ \_\_\_\_\_ towards the Family Week appeal. (Gifts over £10 can be forwarded.)

The Children's Society.



# Government policy being breached in public and private sector pay deals

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Fresh evidence has emerged that the Government's strategy on pay and its 3 per cent guideline are being breached throughout public and private industry.

In the latest "Bargaining Report" published by the left-wing funded Labour Research Department, private sector workers are said to be getting rises of 7 per cent, while those employed by state-linked bodies are winning increases of more than 8 per cent.

Basic assumptions made by the Cabinet on the way wage rises are being questioned in a confidential report by the Industrial Office of Manpower Research.

omics, which puts at 6 per cent the wage rises received by non-government white-collar workers.

The private sector labour market does not operate on the basis of supply and demand, it says in a report presented to the Council of Civil Service Unions and the Treasury. Companies which find little difficulty in recruitment and retention of staff were still having to increase wages at or near the average rate.

The report also finds that more than 64 per cent of white-collar workers in private companies have settled above the average inflation rate, which

over the past six months has been around 5.1 per cent.

Increases over the past year or so, have remained steady, it says, compared with recent figures from the Confederation of British Industry which indicated a downward trend, an observation also made by the labour researchers.

Commenting on their own statistics, the labour researchers say that the Government and employers' organizations "have deliberately been playing down the level of settlements won by trade unions".

It finds that company deals are running far higher than industry wide settlements.

That is contradicted by the manpower economics study, whose findings will not only be used in negotiations between 500,000 non-industrial civil servants, but will also influence bargaining on behalf of 900,000 health service workers and others employed by local authorities and the education services.

## 'Forgotten' Greene novel to be published

By Patricia Clough

A novel by Graham Greene, which has been lying forgotten in a Hollywood vault for nearly 40 years, is to be published next spring.

The book, titled *The Tenth Man*, is set in France immediately after the liberation from German occupation. It is believed to be about hostility between Parisians who collaborated with the Germans and those who resisted.

It was written by Greene for the MGM film company under what he calls a "slave contract" which meant that it wholly owned the work. It was not filmed and the manuscript was forgotten until MGM recently offered it to Mr Anthony Blond, a British publisher. He bought the world rights for £3,000.

Plans to publish the novel were intended to remain secret, not to detract attention from Greene's next book *Getting to Know the General*, which is due to be published this autumn. But the author made the disclosure himself in an interview published in *The Sunday Times* yesterday.

In it, Greene told Norman Leitch he had forgotten about the novel. "As far as I remembered it was an idea I had jotted down on two sheets of newspaper."

When he was told it was going to be published he did not take it seriously at first. "But when it reached me I saw it was a short novel of some 60,000 words. I had obviously written and revised it thoroughly."

"I was planning to use all kinds of blackmail to stop it being published. Then to my disgust I found it was really rather good, in fact better than *The Third Man*," *The Third Man* is Greene's early film masterpiece written three years later and set in post-war Vienna.

The novel will be published by Mr Blond and the Bodley Head and according to *The Sunday Times*, MGM is reconsidering making a film of it. Under his old MGM contract Greene, it seems does not stand to make a penny out of it.



Marathon men: Mr. David Musgrove (left) who has been totally blind since the age of 22, and his "human guide" Mr. Peter Felix, competing in a 13 mile half marathon at Thamesmead, south-east London yesterday. They hope to raise £20,000 for the British

Disabled Water Ski Association by competing in the London marathon in May. Mr Musgrove, aged 42, runs tethered to Mr Felix by a flexible cord. They completed the course in under two hours 10 minutes. (Photograph: Suresh Kanadia).

## VAT on rebuilding 'devastating to conservation sites'

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

The Save Britain's Heritage group is launching a campaign today to try to persuade the Chancellor of the Exchequer to withdraw his decision to extend value-added tax to all building reconstruction work from June 1. The group claims that the action will have a devastating effect on the conservation of historic buildings.

At present the renovation of historic buildings is competitive in economic terms with new building, which is VAT-free, but the heritages group says that individuals and organizations in the field of conservation are considering whether they will be able after June 1 to restore decaying historic buildings on a viable commercial basis.

In a report published today the group concludes: "The results of Mr Lawson's Budget are bleak. Building preservation trusts will no longer be able to buy, repair and sell derelict buildings. Some will become insolvent or eventually bankrupt."

The irony, it believes, is that the Chancellor will not collect his 15 per cent VAT because people will no longer wish to renovate older buildings. They will leave them to decay and demolish them or build new buildings elsewhere. "In the

next five years if Mr Lawson's changes are implemented the number of applications to demolish listed buildings and buildings in conservation areas will increase dramatically. The number of consents to demolish will rise accordingly, and Britain's architectural heritage will be drastically, brutally and irrevocably diminished."

The plea comes on the day of the official launching of the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, whose chairman is Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, it takes over responsibility for the Department of the Environment's ancient monuments in England other than royal palaces.

Mr Lawson. You Have Damned our Best Hopes for Britain's Historic Buildings (Save Britain's Heritage, 68 Battersea High Street, London SW11 3HX, £1).

● The Duke of Edinburgh is to chair an inquiry into the state of Britain's housing, initiated by the National Federation of Housing Associations. It will take a year to consider evidence, with particular emphasis on the difficulties facing those with low or limited incomes. Its recommendations will be presented to the Government in April, 1985.

## New Act would raise rents

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Ministers are planning a new Rent Act, aimed at increasing private sector rents and encouraging new landlords into a market which is shrinking at the rate of 100,000 homes a year.

But Mr Ian Gow, the Minister for Housing, has ruled out any move to abolish the fair rent system under which rents are fixed at a notional amount which disregards the principles of demand and scarcity.

There have been strong Conservative demands for the abolition of rent control and a

return to the free market; the new legislation will therefore right wing as well as anger the Labour Opposition.

Nevertheless, Mr Gow, who served as Mrs Thatcher's close parliamentary aide for four years in the last Parliament, is determined to halt if not reverse the decline in the private rented sector.

He told the Conservative Party conference last year that rent control had dried up the

supply of accommodation and injured the people it was meant to protect.

The private rented sector has plunged from 8.5 million homes after the Second World War to about two million today, from about 90 per cent of the market after the First World War to about 10 per cent today.

Abolition of rent control would reverse the trend, but it would also impose an impossible housing benefit burden on the Treasury.

MEP will fight Welsh by-election

By Our Political Reporter

Mrs Ann Clywd, European MP for Mid and West Wales and a member of Labour's national executive committee, will contest the by-election at Cynon Valley, south Wales.

Mrs Clywd, a Welsh speaker, defeated Mr Bryan Davies, former MP for Enfield, North, Mr Reg Race, former MP for Wood Green, Mr Gwilym Roberts, former MP for Caerphilly, Mr Roger Liddle, former MP for Becontree, and Mr Alun Williams, a local official. She received strong support from union branches.

Some party leaders expect the poll to be held soon to capitalize on Labour's improved showing in the opinion polls. Mr Ioan Evans, who died in February, had a majority of 13,074 for Labour at the general election.

## Sellafield alarm

British Nuclear Fuels confirmed yesterday that there was a release of radioactive material within a building at the Sellafield complex in January. Staff were examined after a radiation alarm went off but were found not to have been harmed.

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## Brittan plan for weekend jailing

By Philip Webster

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is planning new measures to reduce prison overcrowding by extending the probation service order system to fine defaulters and diverting mentally disordered offenders, away from prison custody.

He is also to publish proposals foreshadowed last November to make some offenders serve sentences at weekends only or on one day a week, within the next two or three weeks.

To fulfil his declared aim of ending prison overcrowding by the end of the decade, he is expected to introduce changes in an important criminal justice Bill which is being planned for later in the present Parliament.

About 25,000 people a year are imprisoned, usually for short terms, for failing to pay fines. But Mr Brittan has said that imprisonment in those cases should be only a last resort.

## Hope of £200 million air deal

From Edward Townsend

Rio de Janeiro

A new international aerospace collaboration deal between Britain and Brazil could bring an initial £200m contract and up to 20 years of work to Belfast.

The deal, dependent in the first stage on the much fought over order from the Royal Air Force for a new basic trainer aircraft, could be only the first fruit of longer term cooperation between Shorts of Belfast and Embraer Brasileira de Aeronautica (Embraer).

The RAF has narrowed its choice for a replacement for its aging jet Provosts to four aircraft, although the fierce battle to land the contract is now between the Tucano from Shorts/Embraer and the PC9, an aircraft being designed jointly by Pilatus of Switzerland and British Aerospace.

Intense political lobbying is now taking place to secure the RAF order.

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## Cautions widened

Scotland Yard is widening the use of cautions to handle some offences as a way of improving police efficiency and economizing on the use of court time.

The policy began yesterday and means that cautions can be administered for a range of offences.

In general the caution will be administered at a police station by an officer of the rank of inspector when an accused has admitted guilt. The caution will be kept on an adult-cautioning index for three years.

## Labour to persist on Oman

By Colin Hughes

Labour MPs are to maintain their questioning of the Prime Minister's role in securing a contract to build a university in Oman, despite Mr Mark Thatcher's claim yesterday that his family was the victim of a vendetta.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours, MP for Workington, who will attempt tomorrow to present a minority report to the House of Commons Select Committee on Members' Interests, said: "What he does is up to him. What she does is our business, and we intend to persist."

Mr Alan Williams, Labour's deputy shadow leader of the Commons, said Mrs Thatcher's son, who was consultant for the £300m contract which went to Cementation Construction, could have denied his mother's part when he gave an exclusive interview to *The Mail* on Sunday yesterday.

"The implication of his failure to use this unique opportunity to answer the central question will be fully understood by everyone who has followed the incidents surrounding the Oman contract," Mr Williams said.

The Prime Minister's son has moved to New York and taken a £45,000 sales job for Lotus, after losing most of his clients

## Moderate miners lose power and way

By Paul Routledge

Labour Editor

The leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers are as divided as their members over what is the best strategy in the present dispute, but a new element has been introduced into the power equation.

Moderates, who enjoyed an unassailable authority during the 10-year presidency of Mr Joe Gormley in the 1970s and early 1980s have not only lost their leader - they have lost their way and their built-in majority.

Gone are the days when the left-wing general secretary, Mr Lawrence Daly, would exhaust himself in argument and then turn to the president saying, "Go on, Joe, pull the lever", to watch his logic disappear in a forest of raised hands.

The left now has 12-12 parity on the union's executive of 24, and Mr Scargill has a casting vote, giving an effective majority to the militants. All that explains, in part, at least, their remarkably supine behaviour of the past few months.

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## How the National Executive Votes

Left

Right

Scotland  
Left  
Michael McGahey  
Eric Clarke  
Billy Stobbs  
Jack Taylor  
John Weaver  
Owen Briscoe  
Gordon Butler  
Henry Richardson  
George Fries  
Emlyn Williams  
Wesley Chambers  
Abe Moffat

Durham  
Yorkshire  
North Derbyshire  
Nottinghamshire  
South Wales  
Kent  
Scottish craftsmen

Durham mechanics  
Northumberland  
Lancashire  
Leicestershire  
South Derbyshire  
Nottinghamshire  
Huddersfield  
Cotnam  
Midlands craftsmen  
North Wales  
Colliery officials

Right  
Ron Dunn  
Denis Murphy  
Harry Hanlon  
Sid Frost  
Jack Jones  
Ken Toon  
Ray Chabum  
Jim Colgan  
Iwan Morgan  
Roy Otty  
Ted McKay  
Trevor Bell

## Canadian fishermen kill baby seals. Don't buy Canadian fish.

IFAW

International Fund for Animal Welfare

Thames House, 20 New Rd, London, SE1 1NL

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IFAW

International Fund for Animal Welfare



## Importers and traders face severe penalties under unsafe goods law

By Robin Young

The Department of Trade and Industry is to announce proposals to introduce severe penalties on importers, manufacturers and traders who supply unsafe goods, following West Germany's example over the past 16 years.

Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, told the National Consumer Congress in Liverpool yesterday that proposals to introduce a general legal obligation to supply safe goods would be announced "in a month or so".

Earlier, delegates in the conference working group was told by trading standards officers that consumer protection against dangerous goods in Britain was in "an appalling state of crisis".

Mr Paul Allen, chairman of the policy committee of the Institute of Trading Standards, said: "The past 10 years have

seen things deteriorate to the stage where we cannot be sure of anything in the market place".

The congress passed a resolution, championed by Mr Allen, deploring the lack of effective enforcement against counterfeit goods, particularly where safety was involved.

The examples cited included unsafe brake parts for the HS748 passenger aircraft, which carries up to 60 passengers, were found to be made of mild steel which would have melted in an emergency stop.

Other unsafe counterfeits included eye drops without active ingredients, and conceptive pills which were not genuine.

Mr Allen said that Mr Fletcher's announcement marked "a major step forward", even though the Minister emphasized that the new legis-

lation would have to be enforced within the existing resources. In the case of most unsafe goods now on sale, action could be taken only after they had reached the shop.

Mr Fletcher also announced that he hoped to introduce a Bill by the end of the year to make it more difficult for insurance companies to disallow customers' claims on the ground that they had failed to disclose relevant facts when proposing or renewing their policies.

That would be in line with a recommendation made by the Law Commission in 1980 that the proposer's duty of disclosure should be subject to the test of reasonableness.

Legislation had been delayed by technical drafting difficulties but would, Mr Fletcher said, leave much less doubt as to what information was required when taking out insurance.

## Food fat guide considered

The Government is considering the possibility of some foods and drinks being marketed with details of their animal fat content as a health guideline to consumers.

Foods with high levels of cholesterol, such as meat, butter and eggs, have been linked with increased risks of heart disease. Many health experts are advocating radical changes in diet.

The Department of Health and Social Security said yesterday that the possibility of labelling foods with their animal fat contents was being considered, but that no approaches had been made to the food industry.

## Veteran 'Street' actor dies

Mr Jack Howarth, the actor who played the grumpy pensioner Albert Tatlock in *Coronation Street* since its first episode, on December 9, 1960, died in Llandudno general hospital, north Wales, on Saturday. He was 88.

Mr Howarth, who had appeared in about 1,700 episodes, was last seen on television on January 25. The producer of the series, Mr Mervyn Watson, said yesterday: "He was due back later this month".

## Pay telephone

British Telecom has refused to install an additional public telephone kiosk at Silverdale, north Lancashire, for economic reasons. But villagers have raised more than £500 to pay for the box.

## Dartmoor rescue

Helicopters yesterday rescued 18 young people who spent a freezing night on Dartmoor practising for the Ten Tors expedition.



Gravy train: Hayley Griffiths, aged seven, (right) and Jimmy Endicott, aged six, from Doncaster, South Yorkshire, after winning the first Bisto Kids of the Year title and a prize of £1,000 at the Fortune Theatre, London, yesterday.

## Bar looks at attack on advocacy rights

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A special committee of the Bar under its chairman, Mr Michael Wright QC, meets today to consider a response by barristers to the Law Society's newly-launched offensive for equal rights to plead in higher courts.

Last week the solicitors' professional body announced that in view of the Government's intention to end the conveyancing monopoly, it was seeking the removal of similar restrictive rules giving barristers sole rights of audience in Crown Courts and above.

The campaign could lead to the first serious clash between the two branches of the profession since the issue was last vented before the Royal Commission on Legal Services in 1979.

Solicitors have long wanted rights of advocacy in the higher courts, particularly Crown Courts, and spurred by the decision on conveyancing and the Government's stated desire to tackle professional monopolies generally, they feel that the time is ripe for another attack.

The effects on the Bar of

extending rights of advocacy would be unquestionably severe. With two thirds of the 4,800 practising barristers in England and Wales doing criminal work, and Crown Court work accounting for half that work the loss of the Crown Court monopoly could severely damage the lower end of the criminal Bar.

Up to 2,000 barristers could be forced out of the Bar, some possibly to become solicitors, and there would be a serious threat to the viability of many specialist criminal chambers and circuit chambers. Numbers entering the Bar would also be reduced.

The Bar also argues that the public will be disadvantaged. Instead of a solicitor briefing counsel of his choice, the client would be faced with the litigation solicitor in that firm, or be obliged to change solicitors.

Solicitors, however, say that the public must have unfettered choice of advocate as between solicitor and barrister.

## Barrister urges blacklist of defaulting solicitors

The Bar is being urged to take stronger action against solicitors who fail to pay barristers' fees by adopting a blacklist of defaulting firms.

The measure, which would mean chambers refusing work from solicitors' firms on the list, was rejected in December 1982 when the issue of payment of fees last came to a head.

Instead, barristers adopted a compromise scheme proposed by the Bar's leaders under which defaulting solicitors are reported first to the chairman of the Bar, who pursues the claim for fees and if unsuccessful, then reports the solicitor to the Law

Society.

But Mr Robin de Wilde, proposer of the blacklist measure, says the scheme has been a failure.

In an article in the *Law Society Gazette*, he says he intends to revive his proposal at a meeting of the Bar this summer. "The fact that the Bar may not care for the proposal", he writes, "but how said 'that the disgraceful situation' of delayed fee payment would continue until they appreciated how the junior members of the Bar were consistently exploited by the small number of solicitors'."

## Too many kidney patients die

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The number of patients with kidney failure treated by dialysis in hospital could be more than doubled from 1,417 a year without extra investment in beds or machines, according to a survey in *The Lancet*.

Patients could be treated for up to six hours three times a week, instead of 14 hours twice a week, with staff working in shifts for 24 hours daily six days a week.

But such a programme would require many extra nurses, technicians and assistants.

The *Lancet* says Britain has the lowest acceptance rate for treatment for kidney failure of any leading European country, despite doing more kidney transplants.

The *Lancet* says: "It is now clear that more people are allowed to die of chronic renal failure in the UK than in any comparable European country. The reason is of course money".

## Stricter censorship of video 'nasties'

By Patricia Clough

Video cassettes will be controlled more severely than cinema films when the Bill banning video "nasties" becomes law next year, according to the Bill's sponsor, Mr Graham Bright, Conservative MP for Luton South.

The British Board of Film Censors, which will have the task of classifying video cassettes according to age groups and banning the most horrific, has been advised by the Director of Public Prosecutions to apply stricter standards to adults-only cassettes because they could be seen by children.

The advice, in the shape of informal guidelines, is aimed at harmonizing the attitude of censors and prosecutors towards cassettes, because even when they have been classified

they will still, like films, be subject to possible prosecution under the Obscene Publications Act.

The DPP's office, Mr Bright told *The Times*, believes that a film seen on video in the home is more likely to "deprave and corrupt" than the same work shown in a cinema, where children can be kept out and where violent or sexually explicit scenes are seen in the context of the whole film.

At home adult-rated films could be accessible to children and potentially harmful parts could be repeated, "frozen" or played in slow motion.

The DPP's office and the censors decline to disclose further details of the guidelines for judging videos, to the irritation of the British Video-

gram Association, which represents video makers. "It is like telling people not to drive too fast but refusing to say how fast is too fast", Mr Norman Abbott, chief executive, said.

Mr Bright said that the Bill, which goes to the Lords today, is having an effect already. "The trade is backing off like mad, the supply is already drying up", he said. The Bill is expected to be approved this summer.

Mr Bright defended his refusal to press for a ban soft-pornography cassettes along with "nasties", despite pressure from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mrs Mary Whitehouse, of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, and some of the churches.



Family fashion: Jemma, sporting a track suit, and her mother, Nina Carter, the model, at a preview of British Home Stores summer collection yesterday. A fashion show in aid of NSPCC will be held in London today.

## £395m for ice creams

By Robin Young

The British ate more ice cream than the Italians last year, licking through £395m worth, the equivalent of 85 ice creams each, a Lyons Maid report published today says.

The average consumption in Britain was 5.7 litres per head, compared with four litres in Italy, the product's traditional home.

Britain's consumption, as-

sisted by a rare fine summer, was none the less left in the shade by other nations, the report says. The Americans eat almost four times as much ice cream as Britons do, and the Australians three times as much.

The British weather being a notoriously fickle friend, the industry looks to a big influx of American tourists to help to maintain its sales this year.

## Study dispels jobs myth

By Patricia Clough

The assumption by many employers that there is no point in promoting women to executive jobs because "they only start having babies and leave" is dealt a severe blow by a survey published today.

The study, by the Institute of Personnel Management, finds that only 16 per cent of executive women in personnel

careers take breaks for marriage or child-bearing.

The survey, which was co-sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission and reported in the April edition of *Personnel Management*, the institute journal, also contradicts the assumption that women have little credibility when dealing with shopfloor workers or negotiating with manual unions.

## Threat to plans for book subsidies

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Plans for the Arts Council and the publishing industry to join forces in an attempt to lower the price of quality books to the public have emerged as a hidden victim of last week's Arts Council shift of grants.

The creation of a literature investment trust, backed by £60,000 from the council in the first year, and an equivalent amount from the publishing industry, now seems certain to be scrapped.

Mr Luke Rittner, the council's secretary-general, has said that the decision on the trust's future is a matter for the council's own literature panel.

But the panel saw its budget cut by half to £450,000 last week.

The trust was designed to offer subsidies to book buyers similar to those available to theatre and opera-goers. It would have reduced the price of selected books chosen by a committee of publishing industry representatives and Arts Council officials.

The scheme's supporters say that that would have been a particular help in the provinces, which the council strategy is designed to strengthen.

Mr Michael Holroyd, the biographer and former vice-chairman of the literature panel, who was one of the scheme's originators, said yesterday: "Quite frankly, I cannot see it going ahead."

## Doctors are divided on multiple births

By Thomas Prentice, Science Correspondent

Experts in test-tube baby techniques are becoming increasingly divided in their views of the risks of multiple pregnancies among women who undergo the treatment.

Dr Robert Edwards, who pioneered the technique with Dr Patrick Steptoe at Cambridge six years ago, said yesterday that the births of triplets and quadruplets in many parts of the world to mothers who have had *in vitro* fertilization (IVF) treatment were now too numerous to be explained without further research.

He and Dr Steptoe, who have supervised the birth of 400 test-tube babies, have been advocating restrictions on the number of embryos implanted in women seeking a pregnancy, to two or three.

Dr Edwards said that "an arbitrary decision" limiting the number of embryos that should be transferred in an IVF programme will not be in the patients' best interests.

Professor Craft, who has delivered 20 test-tube babies, including triplets born in January and twins last December, challenges some of the views previously expressed by Dr Edwards and Dr Steptoe.

"Until IVF and embryo transfer become more predictable, the number of embryos to transfer should be a matter for clinical judgment," he writes.

Dr Edwards said: "We went from the implantation of one embryo to two and then to three very cautiously, and we have now decided to restrict the number to three. For Professor Craft and others, the implantation of six or seven embryos continues to be acceptable."

Science Report, page 14



On 1st April, the responsibility for over 400 of England's most important historical sites passed into new hands.

The new guardian is the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.

The Commissioners were appointed for their wide ranging conservation and other skills.

Our staff of over 1000 people includes archaeologists, architects, skilled craftsmen and scientists.

Our duties include formulating national conservation policies, making grants for preservation and the financing of rescue archaeology.

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Enclose cheque/postal order payable to English Heritage for £

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Historic Buildings & Monuments Commission for England



## Vocational training: 1

## New curriculum sponsored by the Government

Technical and vocational training is being given in schools to 14-year-olds in a controversial programme funded by the Manpower Services Commission. Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, went to north Wales to investigate.

The biggest curriculum change for decades is being orchestrated by the Government in England and Wales. It will shortly be extended to Scotland.

Designed to prepare children better for the world of work, it is happening quickly and almost by stealth, because of the lack of public awareness in a scheme inelegantly titled Technical and Vocational Educational Initiative.

Children on the programme are being given a mixture of technical and vocational training. When the Manpower Services Commission announced in late 1982 that it was putting up £7m for the 14 education authorities which put in the best bids, there were protests in the educational world.

It would turn back the clock to the days of selection, critics claimed. It would divide children and bring back technical training for the working classes. Anyway, they asked, what was the commission doing invading and centralizing the education system?

Whatever the merits of their arguments, many authorities did not boycott the scheme, as some of their leaders had requested. In Clwyd, north Wales, the headteachers decided to have nothing to do with it, but several schools broke ranks, and pioneered the initiative in Clwyd.

It has been running since September and has channelled about £58,000 into each of the five schools taking part.

Now all the head-teachers in the authority, seeing the way the wind has blown, and the cash and teachers which have come with it, are clamouring for a slice of the action. Clwyd is opening a central support unit and hopes continually to extend the scheme to all schools.

This autumn, the Manpower Services Commission is extending what is still called a "pilot" project to 46 more education authorities, at a cost of £4m in

the next school year and £20m a year in each of the four years thereafter.

Teachers and children to whom I spoke were enthusiastic. The teachers have found that the new courses motivate children because of their novelty and relevance, and that the injection of money is good for their departments, bringing, for example, microwave ovens, chemistry equipment of microcomputers which benefit all the school.

Mr Adrian Farlam, scheme coordinator in Clwyd, said: "If you offer children something they want and sell it to them as something they need you are on to a winner."

"The children believe that they are being offered something they want. They are hooked on. The children are loving the curriculum now. Once it stops being fun it will stop working."

Mr Farlam rejects the suggestion that the scheme is a type of mechanistic technical training and that the commission is having an undesirable centralizing effect on the education system. He says that the courses are designed to teach pupils to think and that it is a good thing that the commission is making demands on local education authorities which in turn are making demands on schools.

But there are worries about how it is working. One of the most obvious is sex stereotyping, which privately many admit is rampant. Schools have found girls opting for courses which lead to traditional female jobs, home economics and looking after others, and boys choosing the technical and heavy craft courses.

There is also the danger that the education of those who choose to study the technical and vocational courses will suffer because of the unbalancing effect of cramming so much craft, design and technology into the timetable.

A further drawback, some say, is the large amount of money suddenly being injected into the education of a relatively few pupils, those on TVEI courses. The education of the rest, and arts and humanities departments are thereby relatively disadvantaged.

Schools in Clwyd reject some, though not all, of these criticisms.

Tomorrow: What the schools are doing.

## Independent schools' shops offer

By Our Education Correspondent

Members of the Independent Schools Information Service Association are being offered discounts at high street stores.

The offer, open to anyone who pays the £8 annual subscription, is an attempt to increase the association's membership from 27,000 to 100,000.

A minimum of £30 of discount vouchers must be bought at a time.

They will give a 5 per cent discount on goods at W H Smith and Boots, and 10 per cent on musical instruments at Boosey and Hawkes. A 25 per cent discount is available on Western Provident Association's private health scheme and 15 per cent on Godfrey Davis European.

Other discounts are available at International Stores, Victoria Wine, Austin Reed, for concerts by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and Halle Orchestra, and Royal Academy exhibitions.

The person behind the scheme is the association's director, Mr Michael Reeves, former head of the P & O educational cruise ship SS Uganda.

Mr Reeves said that the association, which was set up to lobby for private education, had made headway politically, but inflation, rising school fees and other costs were affecting parental choice. The scheme was an attempt to offset those expenses.

THE STYLE IS VINTAGE BUT NOT THE PRICE

Also Old Coronation Ruby and Finest Old Tawnies.



Mr George: Breaking down hostility.

## Politicians meet social scientists

By Richard Evans

Britain's leading social scientists will start today to press politicians for a bigger say in national policy making.

Often criticized for being unworried and out of touch with practical matters, the social scientists, including sociologists, psychologists, demographers, political scientists and economists, feel that legislators ignore them and fail to take advantage of their combined talents and research.

In an attempt to bridge the gap an all-party group, called the Social Science and Policy, will meet in the Commons for the first time tonight.

Mr Bruce George, Labour MP for Walsall South, one of the group's sponsors, said: "There is a lot of hostility among parliamentarians who are dismissive of academics and many academics are contemptuous of politicians. I hope this will in a small way help to bridge the unbridgeable."

I think the social scientists are anxious that politicians pay more attention to some of the work emanating from the universities. In the United States, for example, there is a positive encouragement for academics to move into government and vice versa."

The meetings in the Commons between MPs, peers and the academics will concentrate on national issues.

Professor Frank Bealey, professor of politics at Aberdeen University, who has been involved in establishing the group, said: "In the present climate of opinion our social scientists are anxious to defend themselves against imputations of impracticality and lack of realism. They maintain that national institutions owe far more to social scientists than is usually recognized."

"Conscious of how much less they are involved in policymaking than many American counterparts, many British social scientists want to demonstrate their usefulness."

## Early Reagan-Chernenko meeting ruled out by Russian reluctance

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Describing relations with the Soviet Union as chilly, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has ruled out the possibility of an early summit between President Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mr Konstantin Chernenko.

Although the US was ready to attend such a meeting, so long as it was well-prepared and had a good chance of achieving results, he could detect no such willingness on the Soviet side.

In a wide-ranging interview with The Times, Mr Shultz also emphasized America's determination to "stay engaged" in the Middle East despite recent setbacks for US policy in the region. The Secretary of State expressed disappointment that

America's European allies had not been prepared to support the invasion of Grenada last year.

However, he felt the Atlantic Alliance had successfully withstood the stresses and strains caused by Grenada and other contentious issues during the past year.

The interview with The Times was held in Mr Shultz's office on the seventh floor of the State Department.

Mr Shultz spoke softly and with deliberation throughout the 40-minute discussion and appeared to show signs of strain caused by recent setbacks for the US in Lebanon and the Middle East and his current dispute with Congress over the 1973 War Powers Act.

### Summit hopes

## Good idea, but little response

On the subject of a US-Soviet summit, Mr Shultz said President Reagan believed a meeting would be a good idea, and he was ready for it if it could be prepared well and had some chance of producing something significant. "Whether that can come to pass is a very open question."

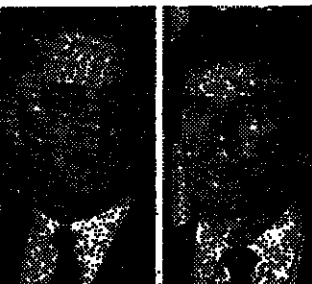
Asked whether preparations for a summit were in hand, Mr Shultz replied simply: "No." Although the US wanted to discuss a wide range of issues with Moscow, "We don't see a response from them."

The Secretary said Soviet responses to recent US initiatives aimed at improving relations between the superpowers were pretty chilly. The initiatives he was referring to included President Reagan's speech last January calling for the Soviet Union to join the US in negotiating nuclear arms reductions and two letters which the President has sent to Moscow since death of President Andropov two months ago.

Referring to the two stalled rounds of US-Soviet talks in Geneva on reducing medium-range (INF) and strategic (START) nuclear arsenals, he said: "In both (sets of negotiations), we have taken very reasonable positions - in one case, with full consultation with our allies. We are there in a posture of give-and-take, and they have declined to stay there - they have left. So that is pretty cold."

The Soviet Union walked out of the INF talks last November after the deployment of US Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. The Start talks were suspended shortly afterwards and no date has been fixed for their resumption.

The Secretary made it clear he did not expect to see a significant change in attitude towards the US resulting from the recent change in Soviet leadership. He noted that a group of American academics and specialists who had recently visited Moscow had found a "very cold" atmosphere there.



Mr Mondale (left) and Senator Hart: Under fire.

### Middle East

## Withdrawal defended

On the Middle East, Mr Shultz said he did not accept the widely-held view that the withdrawal of American forces from Beirut had damaged US credibility and its relations with moderate Arab governments.

Mr Shultz, who was the chief architect of US policy in Lebanon and a strong opponent of the decision to withdraw, said the troops had fulfilled the mission they were originally sent there to achieve. By the time they were withdrawn, the internal situation in Lebanon had changed, he explained. The US was "confronted with a decision either to go in for a much more extensive military presence... or to shift the deployment of our forces."

He noted that the British had strongly favoured redeployment. The interview took place shortly before the US announced late on Friday that it was withdrawing its naval task force situated off the coast of Lebanon.

Asked if America planned to take any new initiatives in the eastern Mediterranean this year, he replied: "Well, we will stay engaged, and we'll have to see what emerges in the situation. But, of course, right now there is an election process under way in Israel."

"King Hussein has made a declaration (in a recent interview with The New York Times) that seems to put him on the sidelines for the moment. And, in Lebanon, there is an effort being made by the various groups there to try to put something together, and we will help with that if we can."

Despite recent setbacks, he believed most people in the

Middle East want the US to continue to play a role in the region. "In the Middle East, people are coming to us saying: 'Don't disengage, don't go away, don't get mad and throw up your hands and leave. That's the last thing in the world we want. Please stay here and exert your influence.'"

The Secretary described as damaging moves within Congress to pass legislation to move the US embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. The proposal has been strongly resisted by the Administration on the grounds that it would harm relations with Arab countries.

Mr Shultz said it was a great shame that Mr Walter Mondale and Senator Gary Hart, the front-runners in the race for the Democratic nomination, were "competing with each other to see how extreme their statements can be about Jerusalem."

The Secretary said the President had been prepared to fight for the sale of Stinger missiles to Jordan, which has also met strong congressional opposition. "We felt that we had a very good chance of winning the issue, but King Hussein's statement (to The New York Times) really pulled the rug from under that... It was much better to withdraw the proposal than to have a negative vote."

Referring to the Gulf, Mr Shultz stressed the need for regular consultations between the Western nations to discuss contingency plans if the Iraq-Iran conflict should lead to an interruption of oil supplies.

He praised Japan for its diplomatic efforts aimed at preventing a broadening of the conflict. He was critical of Britain's decision to supply military spare parts to Iran which he said was unhelpful.

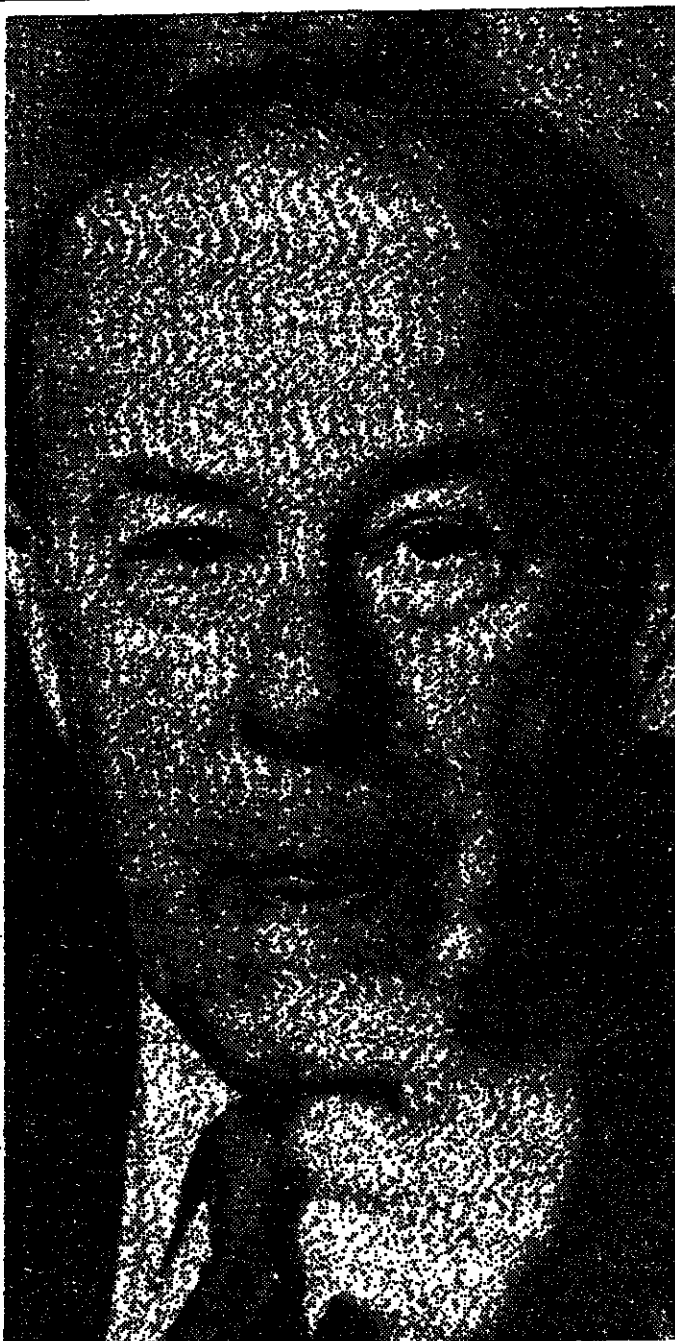
### Latin America

## Havana gets blame

Turning to Central America, Mr Shultz laid the blame for continuing tension and subversion in the area with Cuba and the Soviet Union.

He conceded that economic under-development and political suppression were also responsible for the unrest, but said current US policy was intended to ease these problems.

Although the Reagan Ad-



Softly, softly: Mr Shultz appeared to show signs of strain.

ministration has been widely criticized at home and overseas for the increase in military assistance it is giving to El Salvador and other countries in the region, the value of economic assistance it provides is three times greater than its military aid programme. Mr Shultz added that the US would continue its diplomatic and economic attempts to prevent Cuba from spreading subversion throughout the region. "But there is no plan for any military action against Cuba."

He expressed his dismay that Britain and other European countries had failed to back last October's invasion of Grenada by American troops and the overthrow of the pro-Cuban regime there. "We did what we felt we must do, and clearly we were disappointed that, not only in Great Britain, but in Europe generally, they didn't seem to give us any support for what we thought was a very clearly justified action and one that will clearly advance values that we and Europe share - values of democracy and the rule of law."

He admitted there had been a lack of consultation with the allies but rapid action was required. "There wasn't time for consultation. I'm sure that Mrs Thatcher could keep a secret, no doubt about it. But I am not so sure that if we broadened the pattern of consultation here, we would be able to keep the secret, so we would suffer from the access the press has to whatever is going on."

Mr Shultz said the US hoped that Britain and Argentina would sort out their differences over the Falkland Islands, but said the US had not been asked to mediate between the two. "This is essentially something that the British and the Argentines have to work out." He indicated that the damage caused to America's relations with Latin America by its support for Britain during the Falklands War had been largely repaired.

### Europe

## No lack of confidence

On the subject of America's relations with Europe, Mr Shultz said he did not accept the view that there had been a decline in European confidence in United States leadership or that the United States was starting to look towards the Pacific at the expense of its Atlantic allies.

"I don't fail to recognize that there are stresses and strains. There always are when there is a relationship that is complex and has great scale to it... If the United States took the attitude that South America, Canada and Asia did not exist, that only Europe existed, I would think that would cause a great lack of confidence in Europe in the leadership of the United States," he concluded.

## Poll sees China as future world leader

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The five great powers of the twenty-first century will be China, Japan, the Soviet Union, United States and West Germany, according to 10,000 people in 10 Western nations interviewed for a poll published today. Britain and France are not considered likely, even by their own citizens, to have a very bright future.

The poll was carried out by Gallup International for the Paris-based International Institute of Geopolitics. The 10 countries participating were: Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, the US, Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea, and Colombia.

Asked whether they looked forward to the twenty-first century with fear, hope or indifference, only respondents in the US, Korea and, to a lesser extent, Australia, looked forward to the future with confidence. In Britain, opinion was evenly divided between the three options.

France and, surprisingly, Japan showed the greatest apprehension, with the majority saying they were fearful of the future. Only 6 per cent of respondents in Japan said they approached the next century with hope, yet the Japanese placed themselves second only to China in their estimation of which would be the greatest nations.

Part of the explanation for that apparent paradox can be found in the Japanese view of whether they as individuals, felt their fate was tied to their country's. Less than a quarter of the Japanese answered affirmatively to that question, compared with the great majority of the French, Italians, Australians, Colombians and Koreans.

In Britain, opinion was divided, 48 per cent saying that they felt their individual fate

## Bani-Sadr quits exile coalition

By Hazhir Teimourian

Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the former President of Iran, has left the National Council of Resistance, a Paris-based coalition of the Iranian opposition.

The council's formation was first announced in July, 1981, after the dramatic flight from Iran of Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Massoud Rajavi, leader of the Islamic Mujahedin guerrillas, who have been the effective leaders of the council; Mr Rajavi has also become Mr Bani-Sadr's son-in-law.

Other parties and personalities, including the Kurdistan Democratic Party and the National Democratic Front, joined the council later.

In a communiqué released in Paris on Saturday, the Mujahedin organization announced that cooperation with Mr Bani-Sadr was no longer possible within the council's framework, but the two sides remained friends. No other details were given.

Mr Bani-Sadr preferred not to speak to the press on the issue yesterday, but friends mentioned the Mujahedin's contact with the Iraqi Government as the main reason for his unhappiness with his position as council president.

Last year, he formally dissociated himself from a meeting which Mr Rajavi, the council's chairman, had held with Mr Tariq Aziz, then Iraq's Foreign Minister. Four days ago, he sent a telegram to the United Nations Secretary-General to condemn Iraq's alleged use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war.

The split is a heavy blow to the Mujahedin's chances of consolidating their position as the largest Iranian opposition group.

## Chemical bound for Iraq held at Kennedy Airport

New York (Reuters) - United States customs officials are holding 1,100 pounds of a chemical bound for Iraq which could be used for manufacturing nerve or mustard gas.

A round-the-clock armed guard was put over the 74 drums of potassium fluoride, which was detained at New York's Kennedy airport on Saturday.

This followed a decision by the Reagan administration on Friday in effect to ban the sale of five chemicals to Iraq, which, it said, had used nerve gas as well as other chemicals in its war with Iran. Iraq has denied the claims.

A customs spokesman said the chemical was addressed to the Ministry of Pesticides in Baghdad and arrived at the Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) export terminal on March 2. He said: "We're holding it until the exporting firm get a licence. It could be used for manufacturing mustard or nerve gas."

The consignment, he said had been held up since March 2 because of an unspecified irregularity and some question as to whether it could be exported.

The chemical was technically "detained", not seized, under the controls announced on Friday. The exporting company has not been named.

A US State Department spokesman said that "to the

best of our knowledge" the United States had not been the source of chemicals used in the Gulf War.

Applications for licences to export the chemicals would be considered case by case, he said. The spokesman said: "Applications will be generally denied where there is reason to believe that these chemicals will be used in producing chemical weapons or will otherwise be devoted to chemical warfare."

The use of chemical weapons is outlawed by international treaty.

The State Department spokesman said Iraq used nerve gas in the war but gave no details. No such accusations have been made against Iran, which was included in the new controls.

He said Washington discussed with West German authorities reports that facilities able to produce nerve gas might have been sent to Iraq by a German firm.

### Animal plague

Dar es Salaam, (Reuters) - Nearly 1,000 animals, including elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros, have died of anthrax in northern Tanzania's Lake Manyara National Park over the past 10 days. Poachers may have poisoned them for their tusks and horns.

## Savimbi threat to Angolan cities

Jamba, Angola (NYT) - Mr Jonas Savimbi, leader of an insurgent movement that claims to control or operate in two-thirds of Angola, said he wants to talk peace and form a government of national unity with the country's Marxist leadership.

But at an unusual news conference in this isolated bush encampment, which he calls a provisional capital, Mr Savimbi said that if his offer were rejected he would carry his guerrilla war into Angola's cities.

He also threatened that if his pro-Western organization, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), was not accommodated in negotiations over neighbouring South-West Africa (Namibia) peace and stability in the region would not be secured.

Mr Savimbi, a bearded figure in camouflage uniform with a pistol at his hip and an ivory-handled swagger stick in his hand, has been battling the Angolan Government in a wide ranging conflict for more than eight years.

The impression created by his comments was that he was eager to win an acknowledged role in the American-sponsored peace initiative so his group would not be traded off for other concessions in the complex negotiations.

The peace initiative, he said, will not necessarily lead to peace and stability as long as Unita is not part and parcel of the process.

It was Mr Savimbi's first public statement since the South-West Africa initiative got under way in December.

He said 16 British technicians, taken hostage at a diamond town six weeks ago and marched here through the bush, would not be released until Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, offered his organization some kind of recognition.

But 44 Portuguese and 17 Filipinos captured at the same time will be released, he said, as soon as the International Committee of the Red Cross arranges to take them out of Angola. Mr Savimbi is believed to be holding about 140 foreign prisoners.

South Africa and Swaziland signed a secret peace agreement more than two years ago. Like the recent non-aggression pact between South Africa and Mozambique, it binds each country not to allow its territory to be used by guerrillas against the other.

The South African Foreign Minister Mr R. F. Botha and his Swazi counterpart, Mr Richard Dlamini, disclosed the agreement, contained in letters between the heads of government in February 1982, after talks here on Saturday.

He said oil companies operating in Angola, including the American Gulf and Texaco organizations, would be viewed as targets for attack if they did not stop what he called lobbying against his organization in foreign capitals.

At a briefing on Friday, Mr Savimbi's intelligence spokesman said they had launched 373 attacks on Government forces since the beginning of December, 1983, and had been attacked only 103 times themselves.

They claimed bringing down Soviet-supplied helicopters, destroying five tanks and inflicting losses on both Government and Cuban forces.

Prisoners from several towns said Government forces had put up little resistance when the insurgents attacked settlements.

The biggest attack claimed by Mr Savimbi took place last week when his forces were said to have overrun the provincial capital of Novo Redondo, also known as Sumbe, 700 miles north-west of here, and held it for a day.



Mr Savimbi: Peace offer to Angola's leaders.

## Vietnam orders a nuclear reactor

From David Watts, Singapore

Vietnam has commissioned its first nuclear research reactor. An announcement from Hanoi was careful to describe its employment as peaceful but some believe it could be the first step towards the acquisition of a military nuclear capability.

The reactor, which has a capacity of 500 kilowatts, is at Da Lat in the Central Highlands

province of Lam Dong, a relatively thinly populated area of the country away from main centres of population.

According to an announcement from the Vietnamese news agency, the new station will be used for training reactor personnel for the country's future power generation programme, analysing mineral and

biological samples and producing isotopes required for medical and agricultural research institutions.

Hanoi has given no indication of what assistance it had in the building of the station or the training of personnel but it must be assumed that both come from the Soviet Union.



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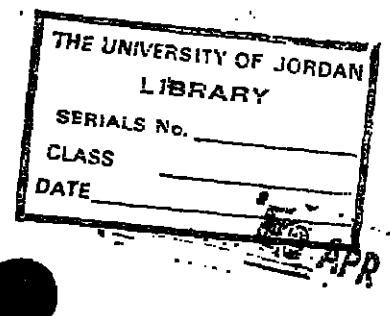
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# Farm price deal hammered out in 'a very expensive night for Europe'

From Ian Murray  
Brussels

The most expensive farm price settlement in the EEC's history comes into force this morning. It was agreed by ministers who had, in fact, been under orders from the start of the year to slash the extravagances of the common agricultural policy (CAP).

One senior Commission official described Friday night as "a very expensive night for Europe."

The deal means an average price increase of 3.2 per cent in real money terms throughout the Community, and will, according to a very conservative Commission estimate, cost the community at least £544m more this year than it has available.

The cost is that high despite a feeze in the price of milk and a one per cent reduction in the price of almost everything else except durum wheat, rice and cotton. The underlying cause is soaring, unwanted production.

The settlement was reached on Saturday morning after an all-night session and means that regulations can be in place from today, the start of the farming year.

This is a very rare event and ministers reached agreement aware that delay would not only save any money but would make the expensive price-cut package even more difficult to sell to an already angry farming lobby.

Credit for pushing the deal through is in large measure due to M. Michel Rocard, the

## WINNERS AND LOSERS

	Price rise in real currencies	Inflation Rate
Britain	-0.6%	5.5%
West Germany	-0.6%	3.3%
Holland	-0.5%	3.1%
Denmark	+1.5%	5.3%
Belgium	+2.7%	6.5%
Ireland	+2.7%	9.0%
Luxembourg	+2.8%	7.7%
France	+3.0%	7.2%
Italy	+6.4%	10.8%
Greece	+17.8%	20.0%
EEC average	+3.2%	5.2%

French minister presiding. It means he can now pass back to President Mitterrand the responsibility for finding a way to end the community's troubles. That task could be complicated further by the high cost of the farm deal.

It is a measure of the malaise of the CAP that despite the huge cost there cannot be a single one of the EEC's eight million farmers who is anything but dismayed by the outcome of the negotiations - except, perhaps, the Irish dairy farmers, who successfully held agreement to ransom in order to obtain the right to continue increasing their production.

British, West German and Dutch farmers, who live in the Community's strong currency areas, have come out worst of all because their average prices go down by 0.5 per cent.

Apart from Greece - always a

special statistical case - the Italians with a 6 per cent increase and the French with 5 per cent do best. But in every country the new prices are at least two points below the rate of inflation - so the farmers really are being expected to tighten their belts.

Sir Richard Butler, president of the National Farmers' Union, complained that the deal had been made "without any regard to the well being of agriculture or its contribution to the economy."

The sole purpose, he said, was to cut costs and the basic objective of the CAP - to achieve a fair standard of living for the farming community - had been disregarded.

The settlement means that the only outstanding issue in the Community is the budget problem. In consequence it will put further pressure on foreign ministers to make real progress towards satisfying British grievances when they meet in Luxembourg next week.

The cost means that, unless there is a quick end to the budget problem, money to pay the farmers everything they are owed will not be available.

Mr Michael Jopling, the British minister, insisted writing into the minutes on Saturday that the British Government expected the Commission to do whatever was necessary to contain the cost within the £10,000m set aside for the CAP in this year's over-stretched Community budget.

That is a very clear marker

from Britain that it will not contribute anything extra when the Commission puts forward proposals to raise the money it needs to pay for the settlement.

The chief individual extra cost has been the deal which allows Irish farmers to produce more milk while everyone has to cut back. Milk is more important to the Irish economy than steel is to the West German economy, and it was an appreciation of this which ultimately wrung the expensive concessions from other countries.

The Irish Republic is to be allowed to produce an extra 245,000 tonnes this year over and above its 1983 figure, with the promise of a real review for future years. Northern Ireland has been allowed to share in this generosity with an extra 65,000 tonnes quota this year.

On the other hand farmers in all other countries, except Italy, are being hit by a swingeing super levy to peg their production back to just one per cent more than in 1981, when the yield was significantly lower than it is today.

The inevitable result is that millions of cows will become "redundant" and thousands of small dairy farmers could be forced out of business despite a special £70m EEC fund to help them.

For all that it is bound to cause hardship, the dairy deal is monstrously expensive since it commits the EEC to producing over 10 million tonnes more milk than it can consume or easily dispose of every year.



Murder charges: Paul Castellano, aged 68, alleged head of a New York crime family, is escorted by an FBI agent after being indicted in New York with 20 other people of crimes including 25 murders.

## New financial storm looms for Marcinkus

From John Earle Rome  
Archbishop Paul Marcinkus, controversial American chairman of the Vatican Bank, the Istituto Per Le Opere di Religione (IOR), is at the centre of a new financial storm, this time involving the bank's links with an elderly Catholic financier, Signor Carlo Pesenti.

The Archbishop and two senior lay managers of the IOR

are reported by legal sources in Milan to have been sent formal notification by a magistrate there that they are under investigation into the circumstances of a 50bn lire loan (then worth \$85m) made by the IOR in 1972 to Signor Pesenti's holding company Ialmoliare.

The magistrate is inquiring into the possibilities of misappropriation.

## Church lays down law to Warsaw

From Roger Boyes  
Warsaw

A strong, challenging message read from every one of Poland's pulpits yesterday marked the latest blow in the country's "war of the crosses".

Churches packed with young people heard their priests read an episcopal letter, declaring: "We want the crosses in places where the young generation is being educated - the children of a nation which is Christian in its overwhelming majority."

The conflict between the Catholic Church and the Communist authorities over the placing of crucifixes in schools, factories and hospitals has reached a national, rather than purely local, plane.

The authorities say that crucifixes in state institutions flout the fundamental separation of Church and State and that some priests are trying to extend clerical influence where it does not belong. The church maintains that the cross is an important national, as well as religious, symbol and should not be banished to the churches.

"So we have to see to it that the cross, as the most important token of our faith and Christian morality, be in our homes and be venerated in our hearts. Let us repeat the words of Cardinal Wojtyla, the present Pope John Paul II: 'In our Polish life we have, by all means available, to put the cross back in its proper place'."

That, concludes the letter, is how Poles have always felt and feel now, including "Catholic parents who wish to bring up their children in the Christian spirit to which they have the right guaranteed by Polish law and by all the international agreements ratified by Poland."

For the church, the war of the crosses has a two-fold significance. First, it unifies the primate, the country's bishops, priests and parishioners at a time when not all Catholics are convinced that the church's policy of measured conciliation with the Government is being correctly pursued.

Every Catholic agrees that the crucifixes should not be ripped down from schools. Secondly, it stakes the church claim to be co-responsible for the upbringing of children in communist Poland.

● Price surprise: Poles were hit yesterday with a price increase which raised the cost of petrol by 25 per cent overnight (AP reports). Taxi fares were also affected.

## Greeks tell Weinberger of Aegean threat

Athens - Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, made it clear to Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, who was here for talks at the weekend, that security cooperation can become normal again only if the Americans take seriously Greek misgivings about Turkish military strength in the Aegean (Mario Modiano writes).

Mr Papandreu, after seven hours of discussions, said: "Our relations with Washington inevitably pass through Ankara."

The US Defence Secretary, who flew yesterday to Izmir in Turkey for a meeting of the Nato nuclear planning group, seemed impressed by the force of Greek feelings about the alleged threat from the Turks.

## Murder claim

Nardo, Italy (AP) - A telephone caller to a newspaper, claiming to speak for the Red Brigades, said the group was responsible for the murder yesterday of Signora Renata Fonte, aged 34, education commissioner of this southern town. She was shot dead outside her home.

## Soviet palace

Moscow (Reuters) - The Soviet Union plans to complete construction of the Tsaritsyn palace in the suburbs of Moscow, started by Catherine the Great 200 years ago and abandoned because she did not like it. *Moskovskaya Pravda* said. It is to be turned into a museum.

## 'Sadist' squad

Moscow (Reuters) - Britain has developed brainwashing of its military forces to a fine art with political lectures and selected films, and its Army is made up of right-wing 'obedient sadists and murderers', the Soviet Military Review said.

## Author dies



Luigi Barzini, the Italian writer widely known as a leading interpreter of his country for foreign readers, who died in Rome on Saturday, at the age of 75. He wrote in English as well as Italian and won special attention for his 1964 book *The Italians*, in which he made affectionate criticisms of his homeland.

## Killer executed

Huntsville, Texas (Reuters) - Ronald O'Bryan, 39, who murdered his eight-year-old son with poisoned candy for \$32,000 (£22,800) insurance money, was executed by lethal injection on Saturday despite three last-minute appeals.

## Quality first

Peking (Reuters) - From 1970 to 1982 the rate of growth in China's population dropped from 2.88 per cent a year to 1.47 per cent, and future efforts will concentrate on raising cultural and educational levels, two population experts said in a paper presented at an international conference on China's census.

## Owen team offer urgent tasks for economic summit

By Sarah Hogg

An agenda of six urgent tasks for the London economic summit of heads of government has been outlined by Dr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, Professor Zbigniew Brzezinski and Dr Saburo Okita.

Dr Owen, Professor Brzezinski a senior member of President Carter's Administration and Dr Okita (a former Japanese Foreign Minister and president of the International University of Japan) will today present a special report to the Trilateral Commission in Washington, urging a series of strategic actions on the seven world leaders meeting in London in June.

The Trilateral Commission is a private foundation set up by Mr David Rockefeller in 1973, bringing together influential figures from North America, Europe and Japan - the areas from which the seven heads of government who make up the membership of the annual economic summits are also drawn.

Under the motto "democracy must work", Dr Owen and his co-authors propose a package deal of trade-offs between the main Western powers, to be negotiated in time for the London summit, followed by a "wider agenda" for subsequent meetings of the Nato partners, the subscribers to the International Development Association, leading up to a strategic Western summit meeting.

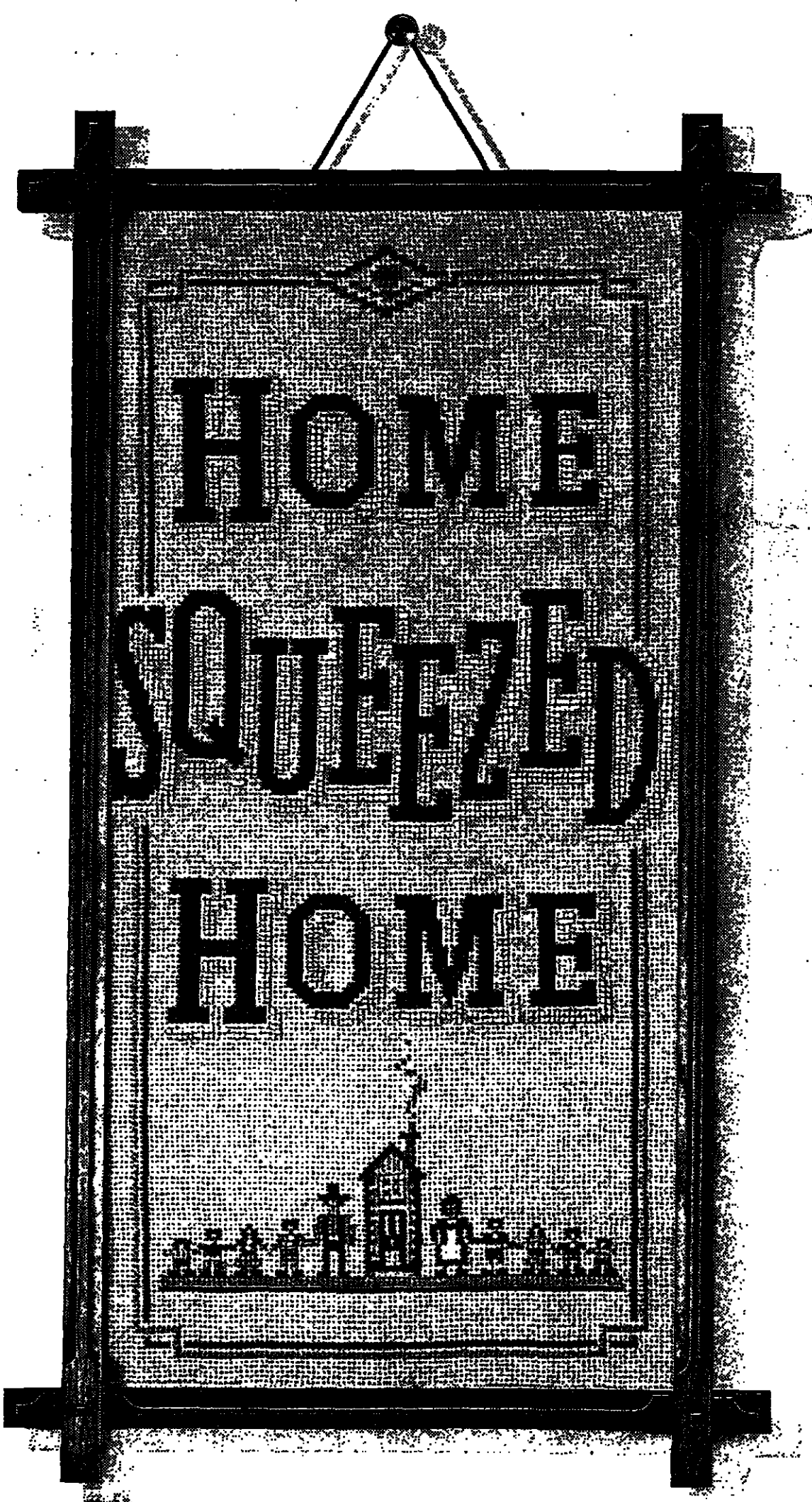
The tasks put forward in their package deal for the London



Mr Brzezinski (left) and Dr Owen: Agenda co-authors.

summit include: urgent action by the United States to reduce its budget deficit; radical action by Europe to deal with its technological backwardness and high levels of structural unemployment; and acceptance by Japan of a world role commensurate with its economic power, involving the expansion of domestic demand for other people's goods, overseas investment and a bigger defence budget.

These three proposals, directed at the separate regional points of the "trilateral" triangle, are followed by three more general propositions. These are for greater coordination of economic policies, in particular designed to stabilize exchange rates; fairer shares in the defence of the West (meaning more from Europe as well as Japan); and methods for coping with the debt crisis, in particular through a supply of resources to the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.



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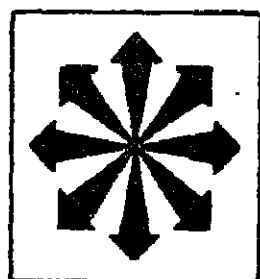
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## Sikhs in Punjab call off protests in return for government concession

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Government of Mrs Indira Gandhi and Sikh agitators in the Punjab took a step back away from confrontational chaos at the weekend.

The Government announced that it was prepared to amend Article 25 of the constitution — one of the principal sources of Sikh complaint — and, in return, the leader of the Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, called off the week-long agitation planned to begin today.

The way is now open for further substantive negotiations between Sikhs and the Government on the other items of the agitators' list of claims.

Sikhs have objected to Article 25 of the constitution ever since it was introduced in 1949 because, to their eyes, it appears to lump them together with Hindus, and to neglect their religious individuality.

It is difficult to explain to a Sikh that it does no such thing: that Article 25, in fact, protects the right of the Government to legislate on the organization of temples — another Sikh demand — and also defends the rights of Sikhs to carry the *Kirpan*, the knife or dagger prescribed by their religion.

Demonstrations against Ar-

ticle 25 have taken the form of public burning of copies of the constitution, an offence against the Indian criminal code. This week the agitators intended to fill Punjab jails with 50,000 demonstrators who would court arrest by making mass bonfires of the constitution.

However, Mr P. C. Sethi, the Indian Home Minister, announced that the Government was prepared to consult the Sikh religious leadership and other representatives as well as legal experts, and to introduce amendments necessary to remove Sikh doubts about the Article.

Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, president of the Akali Dal, immediately announced that he was calling off the week-long demonstration. "It is a grand victory of the Akalis," he said.

Secret contact between the Akalis and the Government had paved the way for the agreement and it is reported by some sources that President Giani Zail Singh, a Sikh himself and a former Chief Minister of Punjab, has been in touch with the Akalis through undisclosed connections.

It is clear that government concern over badly deteriora-

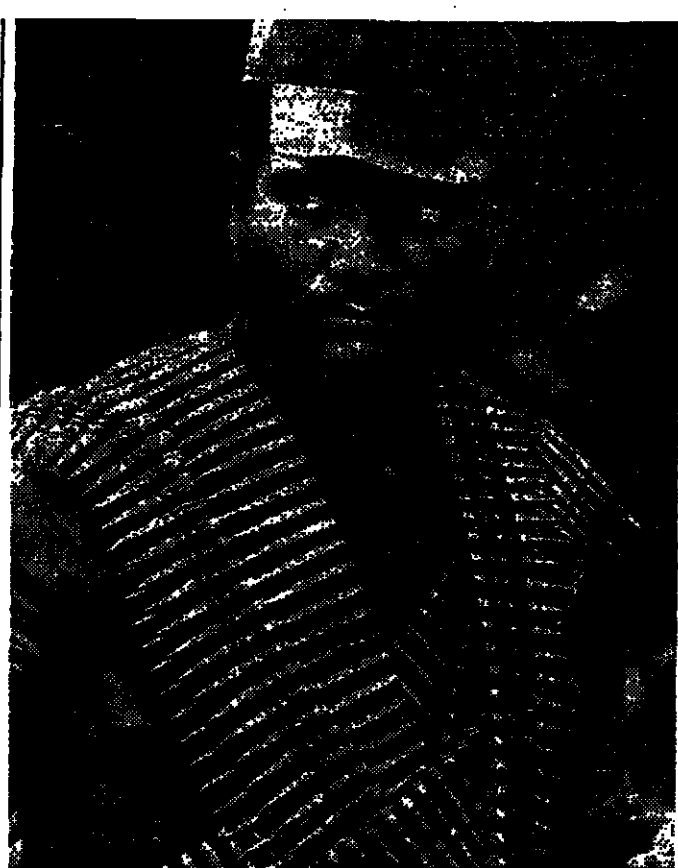
ting law and order in Punjab led to the détente. Although additional units of the Central Reserve police force had been drafted into the state, and 12 additional temporary prisons designated, it was feared that extremists would take advantage of the confusion to cause further mayhem.

This was also reportedly a fear of Sant Longowal, who felt the extremists would engineer violence. He was said to have been relieved at the agreement which would save hundreds of lives.

Action to defuse the Punjab crisis has become more and more urgent, with violence and murder associated with the agitation reaching new heights recently.

In Punjab and in its Hindu-dominated neighbour, Haryana, tension between the two communities resulted in riots and killings. The two communities have grown steadily apart and the Punjab economy has been badly hit.

Grenade attack: At least three women were killed and 23 people injured yesterday when two men threw grenades into a Sikh religious centre 20 miles from Amritsar (Reuters).



Dressed to kill: A soldier patrolling near Jucupa, El Salvador. The area commander has abandoned American-taught tactics in the fight against guerrillas.

## Salvador gunmen kill right-wing journalist

San Salvador (Reuters) — Gunmen shot dead a conservative Salvadorean columnist and former member of the Government's Central Election Council, officials said.

The killing of Rafael Hasbun, aged 55, was carried out on Friday night, three days after a right-wing death squad threatened to kill election council officials for the disorganization which marked last week's presidential elections.

Officials said Señor Hasbun, columnist for the right-wing *Diario de Hoy*, was ambushed and shot seven times as he entered his office. Eyewitnesses said three gunmen were involved, and responsibility was later claimed by a telephone caller for the left-wing Revolutionary Workers Party.

The shooting rekindled fears of increased violence in advance of run-off presidential elections between the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena) and the Christian Democrats, scheduled for May 6.

## Hard-eyed scrutiny of new leader

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In the first of two articles assessing Mr. Konstantin Chernenko's leadership at the Kremlin, Richard Owen, Moscow Correspondent, examines his impact on domestic affairs.

### CHERNENKO IN CHARGE



Part 1

"It looks as if we'll soon be dealing with President Chernenko," a Western diplomat remarked recently. He was referring to the growing assumption that after the precedents set by Brezhnev and Andropov, the jobs of Party leader and Head of State go hand in hand.

The decision will be made on April 11 by the Supreme Soviet, and there are still reports that the presidency may go to another member of the collective leadership such as Mr. Gromyko or Marshal Ustinov.

But the real test of Mr. Chernenko's authority will come on the eve of the Supreme Soviet, when the 300-man central committee convenes in plenary session.

Some of the new members are products of the brief but remarkable Andropov era. Some of them find it difficult to adjust to a man who stood in Brezhnev's shadow for decades running his office, who only entered the Politburo in 1978 and has no experience of industry, agriculture or diplomacy.

There will be some hard-eyed assessments of the General Secretary as well as praise and applause.

In the two months or so since the Politburo made its cautious choice, confirming him as the Kremlin's senior leader, Mr. Chernenko has done nothing to improve his standing.

He has brought his family to the forefront in a way Mr. Andropov never did, and Tass has released photographs of Chernenko the proud grandfather, standing shirt-sleeved with his grandson in arms and his wife and daughter on either side.

Anna Dmitrievna, his wife, appeared to vote during the Supreme Soviet elections and at the International Women's Day Ball on March 8, when she demonstratively brought along Mrs. Brezhnev.

The patriarchal image goes down well with Russians. But they were embarrassed to find that Mr. Chernenko's poor performance during the Andropov funeral was not an aberration.

When he spoke on election eve in the Kremlin on March 2, his only major appearance since being made leader, television viewers from Vyborg to Vladivostok saw him lose his place for a long 30 seconds before resuming in the wrong place.

missing out a passage on Soviet-American relations.

For many it was reminiscent of Mr. Brezhnev's performance when he visited Azerbaijan shortly before his death.

Although 72 and in poor health — he is often short of breath and occasionally needs a supporting hand under the elbow when walking — it is not Mr. Chernenko's mortality which worries the Russians. It is the image he presents to the outside world.

A phrase often heard in Moscow is *On nie tot*, literally "He is not the one", although "He is not up to it" conveys the meaning.

The comparison is with Mr. Andropov, who was feared and respected.

The Andropovites favour Mr. Mikhail Gorbachov, 52, who is regarded as the Kremlin number two.

Mr. Chernenko recently attacked excessive paperwork and parochialism and called for urgent economic solutions. But the forthcoming plenum should reveal what he means when he says — as he did in his acceptance speech and again on March 6 — that party officials should control economic managers but not do their job, a line which some see as aimed at the Andropov practice of putting technocrats into senior policy jobs.

By contrast, Mr. Gorbachov called in his Supreme Soviet election speech for the appointment of managers and officials "capable of thinking and acting in a modern way", and praised Mr. Andropov's economic experiments in industry and agriculture, which involve a measure of management autonomy and wages incentives for teams of workers.

To some extent Mr. Chernenko has inherited a structure which Mr. Andropov managed to change even in his brief period at the top.

Tomorrow: East-West links

## Village shows its anger at SS men's reunion

Oberaula, West Germany. (Reuters) — Former members of Hitler's SS "Deaths Head" tank division ended an annual reunion yesterday which drew strong anti-Nazi protests and bruised the reputation of this quiet resort, but caused no violence.

Oberaula's 1,900 inhabitants were outnumbered by more than two to one by outsiders at the weekend as about 350 former members of the elite division went ahead with their reunion despite some 3,000 protesters marching through the village.

Police sent 350 men with riot gear and water cannon to Oberaula, 45 miles northeast of Frankfurt, after unionists, left-wing organizations and Jewish groups called for a demonstration against the SS meeting and created concern over the prospect of violent confrontations.

The SS veterans had met twice before in Oberaula without drawing attention. But their



Herr Kurt Meyer, one of the SS veterans

gathering as a senior citizens' holiday club was uncovered a month ago, provoking the first demonstration in Oberaula's 1,000-year history and a vow from the mayor that they would not be allowed to return.

Old men in the striped uniforms of the death camps, filmed by television from half a dozen countries, were among protesters.

## Stoph niece describes her escape

From Michael Binyon

Bonn

The niece of Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, planned to defect from East Germany during a stopover in Canada on the way to Cuba in 1982, but gave up the idea when she and her husband were not allowed to take their two children with them, she told a Sunday newspaper here.

Continuing her memoirs in the mass circulation *Bild am Sonntag*, Frau Ingrid Berg said her next plan was to seek asylum in the West German mission in East Berlin.

She and her husband, Hans-Dieter, drove past the mission on February 23, but saw a massive East German police presence outside. So that evening they decided to try to escape via Prague, and drive to the West German Embassy there the next day with their children.

## Harlem roars for Jackson

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The Rev Jesse Jackson took his presidential campaign to Harlem yesterday and the inhabitants of this black section of New York City took him to their hearts.

Traffic came to a halt as tens of thousands of well-wishers cheered and mobbed the black presidential candidate as he led a parade through the district's mean and broken streets.

The crowds were the largest of the New York primary campaign. At one stage the parade stretched across 10 city blocks, with groups of whites, Asians and Hispanics helping to turn the throng into a genuine "rainbow coalition".

"Hands that once picked cotton, on Tuesday will pick a president," Mr Jackson told the crowd at a campaign stop in East Harlem. "The waking of a sleeping giant has been a long time coming, but our time has come." The crowd roared its approval.

The parade took place in a part of New York that tourists (and even white Americans) do not usually see. It is an area where Fifth Avenue deteriorates into a morass of burnt-out houses and mean-looking municipal apartment blocks.

Much of Mr Jackson's message was directed at those who



live at the depressed and deprived end of the rainbow. He emphasized the need to spend more on housing, health and education. "It's cheaper to feed the child than jail the man," he said.

The crowd loved it and chanted in response: "April third, April third, Jesse Jackson will be heard."

Voting in the New York primary, which will elect 285 delegates to the Democratic Party's national convention, takes place tomorrow.

Mr Jackson's aim tomorrow is to capture more than 20 per cent of the votes cast in the primary. If he succeeds this would entitle him to a share of the 80 delegates apportioned on the basis of the presidential preference tally and to any he wins in individual congressional districts.

He won 21 per cent of the vote in Illinois two weeks ago and hopes to better that in New York. On paper this should be

possible as blacks accounted for 23 per cent of turnout in the 1980 primary and there has been a big increase in black voter registration since.

But some prominent black leaders, among them Representative Charles Rangel, have endorsed Mr Walter Mondale, whose supporters claim he can expect to win up to 25 per cent of the black vote. So Mr Jackson has been trying to expand his appeal among Hispanics, Asians and poor whites.

Before he went to Harlem, Mr Jackson had visited a lesbian and gay community centre, and toured Greenwich Village, Chinatown and Little Italy.

However, the bulk of his support must come from New York blacks which is why he has spent most of his time campaigning in black areas.

He has certainly managed to capture the imagination and the hearts of New York blacks. "I think he's a cutie pie," remarked a black woman standing on tip-toe trying to catch a glimpse of the candidate. "Yeah, he's a good-looking nigger," joked her husband.

But will they go and vote for him tomorrow?

Razzmatazz, page 12

# The best television programmes of the week appear in Radio Times, Britain's No.1 magazine

In the 1983 Television Awards recently presented by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts, the BBC won no less than 19 awards



The British Academy Award is based on a design by Mitzi Cunliffe

**BEST SINGLE DRAMA**  
**An Englishman Abroad**  
John Schlesinger

**BEST FACTUAL SERIES**  
**Forty Minutes**  
Roger Mills

**BEST LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMME**  
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Geoff Posner

**BEST COMEDY SERIES**  
**Hi-De-Hi!**  
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**BEST PROGRAMME/SERIES WITHOUT CATEGORY**  
**Arena**  
Alan Yentob

**BEST WRITER**  
**Alan Bennett**  
An Englishman Abroad

**RICHARD DIMBLEBY AWARD**  
**John Tusa**  
Newsnight

**BEST ACTOR**  
**Alan Bates**  
An Englishman Abroad

**BEST ACTRESS**  
**Coral Browne**  
An Englishman Abroad

**BEST LIGHT ENTERTAINMENT PERFORMANCE**  
**Tracey Ullman**  
Three of a Kind

**BEST CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME**  
**DOCUMENTARY/EDUCATIONAL**  
**Christopher Pilkington**  
Take Hart

**VIDEO LIGHTING**  
**Bill Millar**  
The Hot Shoe Show

**FILM CAMERAMAN**  
**Nat Crosby**  
An Englishman Abroad  
Farmers Arms

**COSTUME DESIGN**  
**Amy Roberts**  
An Englishman Abroad  
The Tale of Beatrix Potter

**FILM SOUND**  
**Richard Manton**  
**Ron Edmonds**  
**Philip Kloss**  
An Englishman Abroad

**SOUND SUPERVISOR**  
**Michael McCarthy**  
Three of a Kind/The Two Ronnies  
Grace Kennedy

**VIDEO CAMERAMAN**  
**Rodney Taylor**  
The Citadel/Stan's Last Game  
The Tale of Beatrix Potter  
Shall I Be Mother?

**VTR EDITOR**  
**Dennis Collett**  
Reith/The Last Day  
The Hot Shoe Show

**DESIGN**  
**Stuart Walker**  
An Englishman Abroad



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## THE ARTS

## PUBLISHING

## A sort of privilege

W.H. Smith & Son (Holdings) plc are doing well. They have recently given their twenty-sixth annual literary award, of £4,000, to the poet Philip Larkin for a paperback collection of reviews and journalism. They have also just announced substantially increased profits: "Sales of personal computers and books were particularly strong," writes their chairman, Simon Hornby, who properly takes pride in being a bookman.

Mr Hornby points out also that "new member recruitment for the Book Club business was good and results improved significantly." A reader - let us call him D. Defoe - has sent me a letter he has received from John Richards, Privileged Members' Division, at W.H. Smith & Son, 100 Strand, London WC2R 0AL. The computer typewritten letter is described as "a special invitation" and invites D. Defoe to acquire "hardcover books from as little as 20 pence each!" It continues: "That's right! Beautiful hardcover books published at £17...£18...or even £19 each! But you can choose yours from as little as 25 pence each!" Why the sudden extra 5p is not explained, but maybe the exclamation marks compensate.

Mr Richards goes on to confide: "This is your opportunity to join the 'Privileged Members' Division' of Book of the Month Club on extremely generous terms. It's really a club within a club, with a MUCH better offer than anything appearing in our magazine or press advertisements." And so, ludicrously, it continues. Provided you reply within 14 days: "You'll receive a Parker T-Ball pen - FREE! And during your first year's membership you would save £67.75 if you bought eight specified books at the Club's total offer price (£24.95) as opposed to the publishers' prices (£92.70).

"All we cut," says the Club's "handout," "are the prices!" - and then asks "How is it done?" The answer is somewhat disingenuous. "It's what you might call a matter of demand and supply. One of our members describes it as 'a very satisfying form of Reader Power'."

As I have commented in the past, whoever grows rich on book club sales is not the author, or the publisher, or booksellers. Nor, at 25 pence a throw, can it be Mr Richards. Certainly the blandness of the vast majority of books offered to new members by the Club gives the lie to the belief that a book is a book is a book.

Penguin have launched their ambitious, elegantly designed and inexpensive series of Passnotes with a first list of 16 titles. Although the back cover copy reads "Everything you need to succeed in examinations" this, patently, is not the case. The "set-text" titles run from 96 to 112 pages (novels include *Pride and Prejudice*, *Wuthering Heights* and *Great Expectations*, the plays are all by the Bard) and "subject guides" from 128 to 240 pages (including English language, Chemistry, Mathematics).

The first sentence of Jill Talbot's introduction to Dickens's novel states that "The Penguin copy of *Great Expectations* begins with a brief factual account of Charles Dickens's life and works"; and further down the same page reference is made to "Magwitch's escape (see Angus Wilson's *The World of Charles Dickens*)" published by Penguin.

Although the series is aimed at the O-level and CSE market the books are on sale in general bookshops and at net rather than non-net (educational) prices. Penguin's academic marketing manager, Andrew Welham, declines to reveal how many copies have been printed but comments: "Suffice to say that we will be spending nearly £40,000 on launch and expect very high sales indeed."

All titles are written (I prefer to say compiled) by sometime practising teachers, and the six I have read are extremely sensible. In *Wuthering Heights* there is even a family tree of the characters.

The only author registered for Public Lending Right in the first year who did not come out with as much as other grateful authors thought she should have done was Brigid Brophy. Almost every author, give or take a poet and non-fiction writer or two, did better than he or she anticipated. This is unlikely to be the case next year as so many authors, including MPs, who thought the business of form-filling and coping with the statutory declaration (free in front of a JP, £2 with a solicitor, notary public or commissioner of oaths) was not worth the effort, now realize they lost out. Many more than the 6,086 authors who received PLR cheques the other day are expected to register for the second year's sample by June 30.

E. J. Craddock

Simon Rattle (right) tomorrow begins an imaginative series of concerts with the Philharmonia Orchestra: Nicholas Kenyon discovers how it happened

## The heart of the Viennese tradition

Simon Rattle is not yet 30 (he makes it in January next year), but over the last decade he has been the most conspicuously successful of all British conductors. Or perhaps not so conspicuously, for his success has been built as much on refusing work as on accepting it, on waiting for the right conditions and the right time.

He has turned down conducting at the Met, because of the rehearsals or lack of them; he has turned down conducting the New York Philharmonic, because the orchestra has such a reputation for being difficult; and he told me he has turned down being music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic in succession to Giulini, "because I'm committed to what I'm doing in this country, and I would not like my son to be brought up in California."

Rattle is already fortunate enough to be able to choose exactly what he wants to do. He is happy as conductor of the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, and now does less elsewhere. "I'm only interested in conducting when I can choose the programmes; there's no longer any pleasure in trying to do things I don't love or am not ready for. So I plan further and further ahead: that's frightening. I know now that two or three years ahead I'll spend a season just doing basically Beethoven symphonies. It takes a terribly long time to learn something properly, and I now want to add works quite slowly to my repertoire."

Which is why the major series with the Philharmonia Orchestra - Mahler, Strauss and his influence - which begins tomorrow at the Festival Hall - is so welcome to him.

It represents an unusually concentrated period of work in London for him, and a chance to explore a coherent theme in a series of programmes of his own devising. One might have thought such a series would have been years in the making, but Rattle's explanation was typically candid and straightforward.

"The Philharmonia had a tour of Spain, and it fell through. So one day when I was rehearsing, Chris Bishop, their manager, came up to me and said: 'We've got this time. Why don't we do a series of concerts, perhaps with one or two at the Elizabeth Hall, around a theme - you think about it.' So in my bath that afternoon I dreamed up this collection of Mahler and Strauss and the Second Viennese School with all my favourite works in it, and I thought they would soon shoot it down. It was a marvellous opportunity, which you don't often get in London, to put concerts together which really make sense."

"In fact, Chris was keen, and the orchestra were very encouraging too, and players like John Wallace said 'we really must do this'. Because the Philharmonia has, I think, hardly ever played this Second Viennese School material, I thought it would be fascinating to put it in the context of Mahler and Strauss, partly to show that it isn't just academic and dissonant - all the things that has put off the public - but grows out of that romantic tradition."

Wasn't the public notion of Schoenberg and Webern as inaccessible largely conditioned by bad performances? "Oh I think so, because before Boulez came along, and showed how this music could

sound transparent and beautiful, people had little idea of what it was about. Now I feel we've also got a chance to show how it can be done - Karajan's Webern performances are just ravishing, you know. If you read what Webern said you learn how he played the piano using masses of rubato, and the rhythm could hardly be made out."

Did they all admire each other? "Well, Mahler didn't admire Strauss. But Schoenberg, Berg and Webern regarded Mahler with fantastic respect. Berg even said of Mahler's Sixth that it was the only Sixth symphony, and he was including the 'Pastoral'. Mahler came to the first performance of the Schoenberg Chamber Symphony, and he turned around and castigated the people who were booing. Apparently he said afterwards that he couldn't claim to understand everything. Schoenberg was doing, but he knew it was great."

Where did that leave Strauss? "Wasn't he the unadventurous one here? 'Well, we couldn't do *Salome* or *Elektra*, obviously. And I deliberately chose his very neo-classical pieces, a bit of *Ariadne* and *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, because they're gorgeous pieces and make such a strong contrast. I really cannot understand the anti-Strauss feeling that's around these days. He was a great composer, but a completely different figure from Mahler."

And why the Prelude from Wagner's *Tristan* to open the series? "It's what started it all. It's the one key to all this music, and when you hear those first harmonies you realize that this is in every way the seminal piece for the composers that fol-

lowed. And, if there's such a thing as a running gag in the music of the Second Viennese School, it is finding the *Tristan* chord - it's all over the place. *Till Eulenspiegel* is a joke about the *Tristan* chord."

"The one thing I have changed from my original conception of the series is that originally we were to finish with Mahler's Tenth in a completion that's different from Deryck Cooke's, by the American Clinton Carpenter. He's in his mid-seventies, and it's a quite different approach from Cooke's, with bits of other Mahler symphonies thrown in. If you watch the BBC2 programmes I've done in a couple of months, you'll hear a bit of that realization. But, when I tried it, it sounded completely different from the way it looked on the page - I just couldn't do it with conviction. It was very strange. So we'll do *Das Lied* instead, and the first chance here to hear Florrie Quivar sing isn't something to sniff at."

Though this Philharmonia series is obviously important to him, Rattle's first commitment is still to the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, whose conductor he has been for five years now. "My future is in Birmingham. Absolutely; no reservations at all. There just aren't the conditions in London for good orchestral work, although I don't see why they shouldn't be made. There was a time when the Hall was this country's best orchestra, and I don't see any reason why the CBSO shouldn't grow to be the same, if we can get the pay and the conditions right for the players. I've been amazed at how far we've got in this short time."



Sophia Baker

## Television

## Changing literary shapes

In New York today's avant garde is tomorrow's old hat. Frenzy, fear and the fast buck fuel the fashions and Melvyn Bragg was quite right to reflect on the ephemeral nature of acclaim there when he introduced Kathy Acker on LWT's *The South Bank Show* last night.

She has apparently had a best seller, *Blood and Guts in High School*, and has written a film, *Variety*, which Channel 4 is to bring to our attention. It is a fair guess that she has not swum into your ken yet and Mr Bragg obviously felt that, minnow now, she is going to be quite something later.

He kindly warned those with reservations about sexual explicitness in his preamble (it is surprising how frequent such warnings are becoming) and drew her out about her life and approach to literature. The first has been hectic. She lives in the Lower East Side. The area is grimy poor, mainly Puerto Rican and dangerous. Ms

Acker's apartment, she said, had seen 13 murders.

Once she left, "after several personal disasters", but returned with some resolutions, one of which was to find "some kind of stability that didn't pressure anybody". Her movement is centred among painters and found its voice with the import of punk from Britain, particularly in the persons of the Sex Pistols.

This manifestation of vocalized despair gave her the impetus to make art of their lives and Ms Acker, a middle-class Jewish girl with an unhappy childhood, seeks hers in writing, embracing what she described as a theory of plagiarism, a kind of literary collage, juxtaposing this and that.

She thinks nothing of American novelists such as Mailer, Roth or Malamud. She feels they are trying to impose some sort of culture, and she does not want that. Nor does she want to

tell a story. It is only at the last draft - she goes to five or six - that she thinks about her readers.

She aims to break down meaning. After a disillusioning career in sex films and the sex industry, only recently, she said, had she ceased to confuse sex with love. Her hope is that she will learn something in her search.

She is anxious to enlarge her range of possibilities, even to change her shape. She lifts weights, which is very, in the latter end. "There's a way you can do this," she said, cutting away, "and not change your life."

In BBC's *One Pair of Eyes* Laurie Taylor tried to be jolly about his preference for town, specifically Battersea, over country. The joke would not stretch to half an hour, and made one want to get away from it all.

Dennis Hackett

## Opera

### Blend of truth

### War and Peace

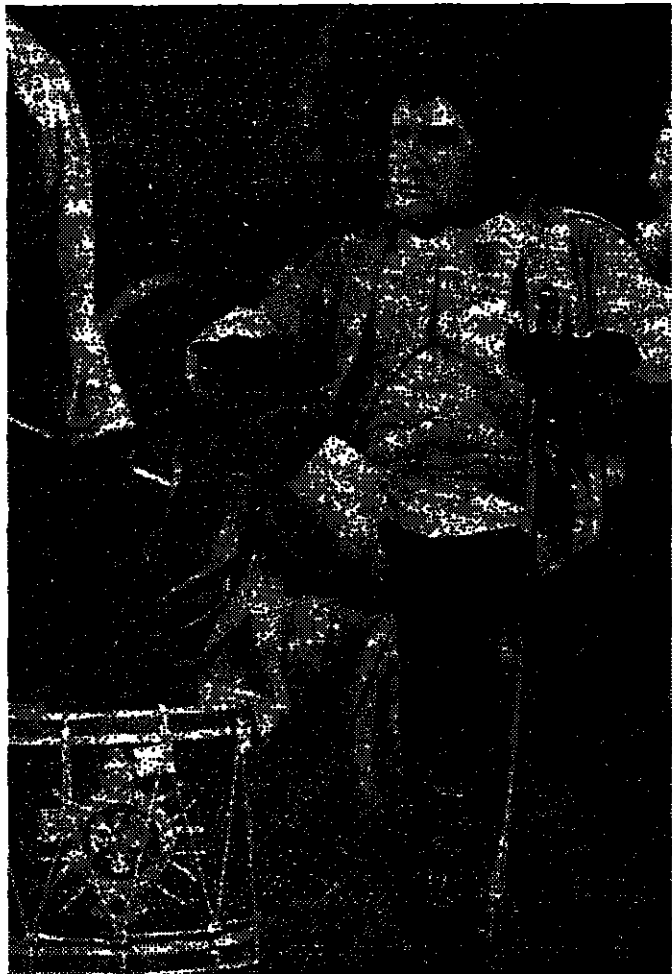
### Coliseum

There are few things more tedious than somebody else's nationalism, and yet every time the English National Opera perform Prokofiev's epic *War and Peace* they somehow contrive to convert the Coliseum audience into a crowd of Cossacks, ready to cheer Kutuzov to the echo, and to feel a mixture of numbed loathing and satisfaction at the troubles of that heartless devil Napoleon. The opera is made for such crude responses. One feels indeed that everybody ought to rise up and shout the final patriotic hymn along with the chorus (it has certainly been heard often enough by that stage), but even without such evidence of involvement it was clear on Saturday night that the production has been revived in excellent condition for its visit to the United States in the summer.

The "Peace" half of the work is always more difficult to bring off, partly because Prokofiev uses here the techniques of the film composer. Often he creates an atmosphere with a wisp of melody and then merely sustains it through repetition, leaving himself little room to chase subtleties of feeling or character. If, nevertheless, there are some finely drawn portraits in this part - Eilene Hannan's delightfully fresh and prettily sung Natasha, Ann Howard's blowsy Helene or Kenneth Woolman's Pierre, exactly right in his anxiety to be good - they owe more to the singers than to the score.

And not even this cast, most of whom took the same roles when the opera was last revived 18 months ago, can find much to do with the linking orchestral passages that sound most like film music and demand the movement of a camera. Curiously, the outdoor second part is much less cinematic. If Prokofiev was influenced here by his work in another medium, then that medium was surely the oratorio, in its wide-brushed Stalinist manifestation.

The distinctly raucous chorus made a good noise, backed to the hilt by the orchestra under James Lockhart. But Mr Lock-



Malcolm Donnelly's Napoleon: "a picture of the dead soul"

hart found much more than cannon and mortar effects even in the "War" act, and he won from the orchestra the trust that he was essential. If the sugar and vinegar blends of Prokofiev's scoring are to work, it was an orchestra that could turn in a moment from petal smoothness to steely strength, reminding one time and again that this is a score with all the virtuosity and variety of *Romeo and Juliet*.

Among the combatants in an enormous cast, Eric Shilling again pulls off the trick of changing from the bumbling Rostov of "Peace" into the sardonic Kutuzov of "War" without making one think Natasha's father is masquerading as the general. Malcolm Donnelly's Napoleon is a picture of the dead soul, and Russell Smythe, a new Andrey, was getting into an ungrateful part by the time he reached the intolerably sentimental and vulgar deathbed scene.

Paul Griffiths

## George Benson

### Wembley Arena

## Ian Dury

### Hammersmith Odeon

Playing bebop with Johnny Griffin, weaving a blues solo around the voice of a great soul singer on Bobby Womack's new record, cutting his own pop hits in collaboration with such master craftsmen as Quincy Jones and Rod Temperton - all this variety must make George Benson's life one of the most enviable in popular music.

During his recent five-night season at Wembley his demeanour put me in mind of B.B. King, to whose eminence he will surely one day succeed. Benson has the same spirit, the same ability to give an audience what it wants without either underestimating or patronising its intelligence, and the same dignity.

## In Darkest England

### Drill Hall

By a truly dramatic conversion, the big dingy bar in this Chancery Street fringe theatre has turned into an inviting and versatile seating space, with banked seating on two sides and a streamlined new bar at the back. Christening it, and coinciding with the Marx and William Morris anniversaries, is a refreshing, imaginative entertainment about Victorian England by Doppelganger, a group which re-forms itself for every show round a nucleus of two gifted people.

## Theatre

### David Baird spends the evening mostly ensconced in the music corner, drawing an extraordinary variety of sounds from a battery of instruments including his own throat.

Liljana Ortolja blends with the 14-strong company, emerging as a dotting mother, sucking an insatiable Mr Punch from successive breasts or a uni-formed Briton bringing the orientally-masked Mr Baird to acceptance of the Union Jack. Four weeks of workshop experiment produce a profusion of images that use the company as a meticulously choreographed team of creative individuals, compiling an animated Mayhew

## Class of a master

### Lutoslawski Festival

### Royal Academy of Music

From this to *Chain I*, written last year for the principals of the London Sinfonietta, is a long journey. The later work's title suggests tangled complexity, but for most of the piece two strands of simultaneous events simply overlap and interlock with each other, yet another example of Lutoslawski devising new forms for novel statements. Odaline de la Martinez conducted the Manson Ensemble here, and it was she who took charge of their excellent reading of the Preludes from *Preludes and Fugue* for 13 solo strings (1972). These studies in textures and idioms contain a satisfying tension between the ritual of the written note and the liberty of rhythmic freedom.

But this is absolute music. Not so *Paroles tissées* (1965), given by the RAM Sinfonia under Colin Metters. The insights of the tenor soloist, Anthony Rich, assisted these settings of Chabrun to do what they were intended to do, digging our fears from the subconscious so that we might confront them knowingly.

However, the climax of the week came with the composer's own performance with the RAM Symphony Orchestra of his masterful *Livre pour orchestre* (1968), another ingeniously hybrid structure that succeeds in making a mightily impressive something out of the nothing that innocently bridges its four movements. In turns brazen and poetic, but above all cogent, this was a reading that will stay in the memory of the young players - and audience - for a while yet.

Stephen Pettitt

## Jazz/Rock

He sings pleasantly on such songs as "Give Me the Night" and "In Your Eyes", translating for the Stevie Wonder generation a tradition of cream-voiced ballad singing going back through Johnny Mathis to Nat Cole; but it is as a guitarist that he fulfils his destiny, supercharging the understated thumb-picking associated with Wes Montgomery into a more extrovert approach. Never, though, is the frenzy of the moment allowed to gain the upper hand over his innate decorum.

What I found particularly significant and impressive was the way every song was terminated neatly and concisely, the loose head arrangements of "This Masquerade" and "Nature Boy" as well as the more closed structures of "Love Times Love" and "Turn Your Love Around". Unlike most of his contemporaries, Benson is willing to leave a song before he has worn it out.

His use of a 40-piece string section enables another com-

parison with B. B. King. Jess flattered to both, this time in the matter of taking respectability just a little too far, and the poorly-amplified strings achieved nothing that a synthesizer could not have managed with more precision. The three-man horn section, however, clearly enjoyed the inventive riffs and punctuations they were called on to supply.

Similar musicianship could also be heard from another horn section on Friday at Ian Dury's return to London, with a backing band he calls the Music Students replacing his erstwhile Blockheads. The trumpeter Steve Sidwell and the saxophonist Jamie Talbot, both graduates of the National Youth Jazz Orchestra, embellished Dury's hits and misses with great skill, Sidwell decorating "Penny the Poet" with a solo of such finely balanced phrase and timbre that Wynton Marsalis himself would have been proud to have coined it.

Richard Williams

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## MONDAY PAGE

Paul Pickering on the flowering of vegetarianism

## A green and pleasant band



## EASING THE PAIN

Bill Maynard  
"I became a vegetarian three years ago, basically because my wife was ill. She had cancer and has now died. Nearly every book I read on a cancer cure recommended vegetarianism. I read so many books it put me off meat altogether. I used to suffer from gout and was on three tablets a day which had the unfortunate effect of making your joints lock. When I became a vegetarian the gout went. The doctors said it had been from the build up of uric

acid in all the meat I ate. I took myself off to New Zealand and started eating meat and the gout came straight back.  
"People still think it a bit odd to be a veggie. Had my wife not been ill I would not have realized how harmful meat is. I also lost weight because instead of having a sandwich, I ate the right food. You look a bit silly asking for a carrot sandwich. It hasn't affected my career. I'm playing a villain for a change in a coming episode of *Minder*. And I don't think he's a veggie."

When Graham Greene introduced the wonderfully dotty presidential candidate Mr William Abel Smith in *The Comedians*, vegetarians were fair game. A character who stood for the White House in '48 on a no-meat ticket and thought he could soothe the murderous Tontons Macoute with carrot croquettes was an exotic every-one could laugh at. Veggie was regarded as a cranky minority who affected beards and sandals.

Now, if J. R. Ewing rushed into the Cattleman's Club set on some piece of nastiness or other, no one would blink if the scriptwriter suddenly made him a vegetarian. "I see ol' J. R.'s into soya futures, maybe we should jump in there too," Cliff Barnes might snarl over a suddenly passé steak and before one could say 'Money', there would be countless books and videos extolling the Dallas Diet of honey n' grits.

We live in a decade obsessed with fitness and longevity. No one thinks millionaire Larry Hagman, who plays the vile J. R., is in any way weird for being a vegetarian in real life, wanting to live to a ripe old age and organically enjoy all his dollars. Actors have led the field in this self-centred fashion and unhealthy eating is a scandal worse than adultery in Hollywood. When the late Steve McQueen ballooned to 16 stone and more from an addiction to hamburgers, the gossip columns started to treat him as something obscene, another Fatty Arbuckle.

It's a very short step from cutting down calories and increasing the roughage to forgetting about meat, fish

and eggs altogether. And vegetarianism has never really been just a cissy fad.

Robust writer and socialist George Bernard Shaw was a veggie long before the new narcissism reared its toupée head. The Vegetarian Society points out. It is none the less delighted by the fashionable new image. The popular hero of the 1980s looks after himself (as no one else will) even James Bond



Hitler and Hagman - veggies

rewritten today would probably be a vegetarian.

But there is a skeleton in the cupboard. "Yes, Adolf Hitler was a vegetarian," he didn't like killing animals," said a Vegetarian Society spokesman. The Führer forgot to extend the rule to people and somehow one expects veggie to be full of enlightened self interest, if not downright nice, and refrain from starting global conflicts hell bent on world domination.

Before his final exit, Hitler did for vegetarianism what Mark Thatcher has done for long distance rallying - drove it completely off the map. It took the movement years to recover and for a

time even the political purity of Marmite was in doubt. The return of meat after the war was linked in many minds with freedom and democracy.

But the 1984 vegetarian is no apologist, nor is he likely to be an airy idealist in a Legalize Marijuana T-shirt just back from Greenham.

The new veggie is far more likely to be an electronics executive who drives an Audi Quattro and works out his probable Vitamin B 12 deficiency on a fourth generation micro computer. He has arrived at his "system efficient" approach to food through a positive thinking course and needs only a little Kendo in his spare time to keep trim. Meat is now as neanderthal as Keynes or squash and if you meet Super-Veggie at a dinner party you feel like drowning him in the creme brulee, only he looks too fit.

But a brave new veggie world would be nice for the beasts and one would no longer have to think of nifty explanations to nieces on why Mr Baa Lamb or Mrs Moo Cow had vanished without trace. Soon, lamb chops will seem as strange as stir frying the dachshund or the budgerigar. The only thing not to recommend immediately hanging up the bloody cleaver is that vegetarianism is becoming too fashionable, like India or the Golf GTI.

And at this moment my beloved has stifled the temptation to "come out" of the sprouting shed and be a veggie by bringing me a tasteful 48 layer salt beef sandwich. Dreadfully sorry, Mr Moo.

Paul Pickering



## WE ARE NOT ALONE

Peter Cushing  
In the *Dracula* films I always played the goody against the force of evil who was most certainly not a vegetarian. I think people now do not imagine it eccentric or odd; the papers are full of articles and even recipes so I am sure I'm not alone. I turned to it in 1971 after my wife died, mainly because I did not agree with the cruelty caused to animals in modern farming. You just have to go round an abattoir. Animals were put on earth to be used not misused.

"I'm not against people eating meat, although I don't; I

think animals should get the dignity they deserve. At the moment they are herded into terrible confined spaces and know something is up. They should be dealt with in the best possible way, not the cheapest. People also should consider the terrible methods they use to make animals put on fat or to produce *fote gras*. Vegetarianism must be a healthier diet, though that for me is secondary. But some people do need meat. They used to have to give Bernard Shaw secret meat extract injections when he became very ill. He would have been furious."

## OVERWEIGHT DOWN UNDER

Gary Glitter  
"It's been two years now and it started because I had a weight problem. I used to go to a well known Harley Street chappie who gave me injections and lethal pills. I just used to eat meat and every time I lost weight it made me aggressive and horrible. A tour of Australia was coming up and I was 15½ stone. I could not bear to go on that hyper-cosmetic type of diet again. Instead, I cut out all fat for a while and it became such a drag to explain in restaurants I decided to leave meat out

altogether. Next I cut out fish, and the weight came off so easily.  
"We do eat too much meat and I don't fancy it any more because it's like eating dead bodies and I prefer live ones. I'm between 11½ and 12 stone now and have just made a new record. My skin is so much better and I can enjoy vegetable curries and the odd beer. I was a war baby and can remember when the Sunday joint had to last a week. Meat was very much a boom time thing of the '60s."

## DOYLE À LA CARTE

Martin Shaw  
"I'm 39 now and have been a vegetarian for 13 years. The question was whether one could live well without killing. The only reason for killing something was that one liked the taste, which just isn't a good enough reason to take life. I used to really love meat, but when I allowed myself to see what I was doing because I preferred a certain taste it was abominable. I stopped overnight.  
"A lot of us are concerned with protesting about saving the whale or world hunger, even the cruise missile. But if you start

with yourself you can eradicate the frame of mind that terminates in cruise. It's something I can do myself and nothing is hard to keep up if you make a real commitment. It's as easy as not having to think about murdering someone. But you cannot say 'I'm going to try it'; that's weedy. And there are times when it has given me hassles. When I made *Operation Daybreak* in Czechoslovakia they did not seem to have a word for vegetarian. But there was never any temptation to revert. It's not a sacrifice and I never feel I have to control myself."

## MR SPEAKER'S ORDER

The Rt Hon. Bernard Weatherill  
I became a vegetarian as a result of seeing the famine of 1942 in Bengal. The consumption of meat is not just a question of cruelty to animals, but of cruelty to people. It's the duty of politicians to look ahead and the world's hungry could be fed if 10 per cent of the grain now given to animals were used for human consumption. We grow twice as much food on this planet each year as is necessary to give everyone an adequate diet and we are obsessed with animal protein.  
"In Britain we spend a

ridiculous £100 million a year on slimming aids to avoid the consequences of over eating. That cannot be right. But I have a great hope for the future. There is now even a vegetarian chef in the House of Commons. I have not managed to convert my wife yet, although she never eats meat when we are alone. It's strange, 150 years ago they abolished slavery and I'll bet 150 years from now people will say with horror that in 1984 they used to eat meat. The image has changed; once vegetarians all wore sandals and went looking for fairies. We really need a new name."

## Wishbone and drumstick

I had one wish for my son when he was born: that there would be something he really wanted to do, and that he would have the talent to do it. Walking to nursery school one day, he suddenly said, "When Ringo Starr dies, I'll be the Beatles' drummer." Record labels were the first things he could read. My mother gave him a pair of size one knitting needles, and he used to drum along with *Top of the Pops* on the arm of the sofa.  
As he grew older, he could reel off chart positions, group line-ups, song writers, vocalists' aliases. By the time he was twelve, his Christmas and birthday consisted of about a dozen square flat parcels. He always supplied a neatly written list of the albums he required, assured us we need not buy them all. But between us, I think we usually did though the older he got, the more obscure the artists became. He'd had some acoustic guitar lessons, and was beginning to compose songs. Academically, he was very bright when he felt like it.  
Then a supply teacher came to his school who was a rock drummer in his spare time. He taught my son all he knew about drumming, and told us we ought to buy him a drum kit. So we did. He practised from five to seven virtually every evening for two years and nobody ever complained. "He's get-

## FIRST PERSON

By Paddy Kitchen

ting better," they'd say. "Faster." Louder, too. The street should have been awarded a gold medal for good neighbourliness.  
But conversations with some friends started to run like this. "What's your son up to now?" - "Learning drums."  
"For the school orchestra?" - "No, Rock drums."  
"Oh dear." - "Why?"  
"Well... I mean. And his stepfather so loves opera."  
"He likes pop music too."  
"Well, I'm sure your boy will grow out of it. He's only 14, isn't he?"  
He formed a band with an older friend who had left school and played guitar. His schoolwork and school behaviour deteriorated drastically. We used to try to get over to him that, although we did not expect him to go to college if he did not want to, and certainly did not want him to give up the band, it was perfectly possible to play music and study.  
A year later, conversations went like this: "How's your son doing at school?" - "He was expelled."  
"But what's he doing?" - "The band are beginning to get gigs, and he's writing songs."  
"But will he sit his O-levels?" - "No."

Six months later. "How is your son's... er... group doing?" - "Fine. He's living in a flat with the guitarist and another friend. They've got a girl manager who's got them a record contract."  
My son was 22 recently. The band broke up long ago, they made an album, and had one appearance on the *Old Grey Whistle Test* - and he is married to their manager, who had been waiting for the punk phase to pass before launching inot a career as a singer. Her new solo single, produced by my son is just out. He discovered he didn't really like performing in public, but loves working in recording studios.  
They both write songs, and we talk to them about their music a lot. I've been longing to see the inside of a studio, but realizing it was like wanting to see a chef cooking rather than sampling his meal, and we're always given the records, not to mention copies, of master tapes.  
However, over birthday celebratory dinner, I tentatively voiced curiosity. "I thought you were never going to ask," he said: "I mean it's not something you can inflict on someone by suggesting it. They might find it boring." He grinned and looked pleased. He wasn't christened, so I'm not sure on what occasion the good fairy granted me my one wish.

## Flying in the face of fashion

It seems like only yesterday that a US airline, bowing to feminist displeasure, dropped its "I'm Flossie, fly me" campaign. Yet here we are again, no lessons apparently learnt, faced with another bit of sex in the sky propaganda, this time on behalf of British Caledonian. Its ad shows a planeload of businessmen drooling over Brit Cal's tartan-suited tootsie of an air hostess.

The repercussions of this campaign have been serious: other airlines are now trying to ground their mature stewardesses, although I suppose they might bend the rules a little if Joan Collins or Britt Eklund offered themselves up to serve plastic sandwiches.  
The worry about all this is that it means that the way a woman looks is again a legitimate subject of debate, and that means that too many women are going to spend too much time fretting about whether to wear their blue shoes with their black suit instead of on more valid matters. I am all for the Prime Minister giving a boost to British Fashion Week with a party at Number 10, but I thought she went too far and was too frivolous in giving a newspaper interview (splashed across two pages) which provided a frock by frock breakdown of her current wardrobe.  
And here is Audrey Slaughter, on the point of launching a new magazine for career women, dismissing the cookery element in her publication as "food will be more of an assembly line job and will major really heavily" on automation in the kitchen", while at the same time handing over the fashion pages to Jean Muir, a

## PENNY PERRICK

designer whose obsession with sartorial perfection is almost frightening.  
Here also is Brenda Dean who, in the week she was elected the next general secretary of the print union Sogat '82, made a point of stating her keen interest in looking lovely... "I make no apology for being a woman... I always dress in a feminine way..." Well, OK, but Arthur Scargill didn't get where he is today by spending half the morning at the hairdresser.  
The point is that, in everyday life, it really doesn't matter whether or not you are a devoted follower of fashion. It would obviously be to her advantage if Shirley Williams were to stop wearing a particularly nasty purple wool dress with a pattern of violently coloured squiggles on it since, seeing her in it, one suspects that anyone daft enough to buy a dress like that mightn't be too clever at running the country. Yet, should she come up with some brilliant piece of political planning, her lack of anything that bears any resemblance to a fashion philosophy will go momentarily unremarked. At least, I hope it will.  
By far the best dressed person on this newspaper is Bernard Levin: I suspect that searching out the ultimate tweed jacket is one of his unsung enthusiasms. But it isn't his pleasing appearance that makes editors wave their chequebooks at him; it's his gracefully convoluting prose style, a style that he would no doubt still be the master of even if, heaven forbid, he came to the office in a polyester safari suit.

To get back to that Caledonian girl. She may be younger, prettier, slimmer than her counterparts but I doubt if that's enough to lure the most jaded businessman aboard her aircraft. What he wants is promptness of departure and arrival, edible food and his gin and tonic brought to him fifteen seconds after take-off even if the bearer is a none-too-fetiching, wrinkled, middle-aged harpy.

Computers may be helpful in schools, boardrooms and betting offices, but they should be taken out of politics. On the parliamentary scene, all computer technology seems to do is make a drama out of a crisis. The latest example came from filmed reports of the election in El Salvador, which showed tense officials having to wade through reams of print-out to find the names of prospective voters. Reading a computer print-out is the equivalent of listening to an anecdote told by someone with a very bad stutter who repeats some sentences and never gets the end of others. Nearer at home, the last Labour Party Conference nearly had collective heart failure when its computer refused to divulge the name of the new leader.  
And a recent issue of *The Social Democrat* carries a heart-rending story to the effect that the party's software will only fit a machine which the party doesn't possess and which is no longer manufactured. Unless one of the now defunct models can be found, whole wads of SDP statistical analysis remains un-analysed. It's time those who pace the corridors of power went back to the low-tech drawing board.

The Swinfen peacocks (Wednesday, March 28) is a United Kingdom, not an Irish peacock.



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## PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

### Pompidou's prime time

Georges Pompidou, who in 1969 was elected as the second president of the Fifth Republic on the resignation of De Gaulle, died 10 years ago today.

"The Pompidou years," said the front of last week's *L'Express*. "Those were the good times". "Georges Pompidou," said the front of last week's *Journal du Dimanche*. "Orgies!" The British, admirers though we are of the achievements of the Gaullist governments, may not have realized that the times were that good. But it turned out, on closer inspection, that the orgies were not available to the average French citizen. You had to be a member of the Pompidou circle in order to qualify, the *Journal* reported. *L'Express*'s reminiscences were of more prosaic Pompidouian achievements such as economic growth and the space race. *L'Express* produced sufficient evidence for its claims. The *Journal* produced none for its.

When I expressed mild surprise at the latter omission, and added the view that Pompidou never seemed on the face of it to be a material. A French friend explained that everything was all right because nobody believed it in the first place.

This is confirmed by a large and respectable biography of Pompidou published last week by M. Eric Roussel, of *Le Monde*. The book contains a certain amount of new information about the Markovitch affair. That was the one which began in September, 1968, shortly after de Gaulle dismissed Pompidou from the premiership for, according to legend, becoming too popular as a result of ending the strikes and student disturbances of that year. Pompidou shed new light himself posthumously. In a memoir published in 1982, M. Roussel goes further.

Markovitch was the murdered bodyguard of the actor M. Alain Delon and had, it seems, some connexion with the orgy industry. Rumours started appearing in the prints to the effect that a famous politician was having an affair with a student. Pompidou discovered that the rumours were about him, learning the fact from a friend whom he blamed upon in the street. Pompidou chanced various Gaullists.

The Prime Minister at the time was M. Couve de Murville. Pompidou's new biographer, writes: "As for the role played by the prime minister, it raises a certain number of questions. In effect, it is now clear, not only that Maurice Couve de Murville did not show an excessive zeal in warning Georges Pompidou of what was being plotted against him, but that (some people) acted in influential circles in a way which did not particularly conform to Pompidou's interests." The biographer adds that a diplomatic counsellor from the Prime Minister's office told a number of foreign ambassadors: "Pompidou is finished".

According to the book, Pompidou's widow since these events, has never shaken M. Couve's hand. Furthermore, giving his source as "personal archives of the author," the writer adds that in 1969, seated in the Pompidou home in Sologne "under a picture by Utrillo," and after a day's hunting, Pompidou observed M. Couve: "I could kill him with my bare hands." M. Couve escaped the late president's bare hands and lives on as a backbench Gaullist deputy for a distinguished part of Paris.

BARRY FANTONI



"It's not serious yet. There are enough police for at least eight weeks."

Rodin's *The Kiss* must have some claim to be the most famous item of sculpture since the Renaissance, so it is with some glee that people in Paris have seized on a theory that it might not have been all his own work. An exhibition is attracting huge crowds at the Rodin Museum to the sculpture of Camille Claudel, the sister of the poet Paul Claudel, and the woman with whom Rodin lived at the turn of the century. In 1913, at the age of 49, she was committed to a mental asylum until her death 30 years later - the papers required to do so being signed by either her mother or her brother (it is unclear). It is suggested that the work was scandalized by her way of life which they feared might, among other things, damage Paul Claudel's career as a diplomat (he eventually became ambassador to Washington). Her affair with Rodin coincided with some of Rodin's finest works. Above all, *The Kiss* is now held to bear a resemblance to a work of hers in the exhibition called *Abandon* which, up to a point, it does. As a result, the feminists are rampant. They have produced a play and a book, as if producing masterpieces which their lovers then pass off as their own is the sort of thing which, like the housework, is part of the feminine condition.

## Which side will crack first in the miners' dispute? Paul Routledge reports



Confrontation at the colliery: a "provisional" wing of the labour movement now wants to widen the protests

### Unions at the abyss

In the wake of the Govt's enforced de-unionization at Cheltenham GCHQ, Len Murray, the general secretary, has seen his authority undermined - most obviously by the general council's refusal to end a boycott of the National Economic Development Council. He is by no means the lame-duck leader that some of his left-wing critics would wish him to be, but his own weakened position and the divided nature of the general council make it less likely that any intervention from this quarter will be successful.

Meanwhile there is a drift of men back to work in Lancashire and the Midlands, and, paradoxically, a drift towards the barricades on the part of unions supporting the strike. It is a mess that pleases few, certainly not Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, who has let it be known that he would prefer the NUM to sort out its problems to avoid damaging the party's recovery in the poll.

If not the TUC, who will break the deadlock? The studied silence of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, suggests that the view of its former chairman, Jim Mortimer, still holds good: that it is not the job of A.C.A.S. to try to sort out a miners' strike. The Government seems happy with the stalemate, expecting the whole dispute to collapse in its own weight, and the coal board is evidently pinning its hopes on a gradual return to work in the moderate areas, leading to a national ballot in which the men reject industrial action.

It is a nice calculation, but will it work? An NOP poll in the *Mail on Sunday* suggests that 51 per cent of the men would vote now for a strike, and only 34 per cent would oppose one. On that showing, the militants need to convince only 4 per cent of the uncommitted to pull the 55 per cent majority for all-out strike as required by the NUM rule book. The present crop of political

obituaries of Mr Scargill may be premature.

That should not come as a total surprise, unless prejudice has finally triumphed over experience. Most big disputes develop logic of their own, and the coal strike is no exception.

The massive police operation, which nobody could have predicted a month ago, has had an impact on the miners' outlook. Perhaps it has not erased the unpleasant memories of Yorkshire flying pickets, but it has, at least, made the very pervasiveness of the police presence beginning to displace picketing as the focus of the argument. And that shift plays into the hands of the left.

In Yorkshire, where the strike began, there is also some perplexity on the ground as to where the next stage of the dispute should be. The picketing is becoming less and less effective as the police pick off drivers and threaten them with arrest if they move out of the coalfield. By building up a log of the cars being used, the police are gradually immobilizing the pickets. With miners in their home villages, the strike going into its fourth week, the colliers are finding this experience frustrating, and there is a risk of more impulsive acts.

The situation is volatile; and it is impossible to predict with certainty how it will develop. The miners' national officials are stalling on the moderate coalfields' demand for an emergency executive. In the meantime they must be calculating that the longer they hold out, the more probable it is that the inevitable national ballot will go their way. Some left-wingers are even thinking beyond that stage to a continuing strike in Yorkshire, Scotland and south Wales and other areas, even if there is an overall "no" vote. That is uncharted country, even for them.

The real wisdom is that the miners will comply with the majority view - whatever it is. After all, it is argued, the areas that voted "no" in the 59 per cent, pro-strike ballot of late 1971 stuck loyally with the union. Why, then, should the left ignore a ballot that goes against it? The question will be answered only by events. It was snowing in Yorkshire yesterday, and the pickets thought their prayers for a return of winter weather had been answered. Longer reflection may remind them that snow in April is more common hereabouts than a Thatcher U-turn.

## Ferdinand Mount

### Weighing the cost of firm rule

The late lamented Lord Cockburn claimed that there are only two important divisions of the human race. When trouble comes, members of Division X say: "I really think we ought to notify the police". Members of Division Y say: "Whatever happens, for pity's sake let's not get the cops mixed up in this". Cockburn was on to something, even if, like most Marxists, he failed to grasp that the world is divided not into two classes, but into untempered. And one of the largest classes is their class of having-it-both-ways. In this instance, most of us fall into Division X and Division Y at the same time: we are relieved when the police appear on the scene, but we are also a little uneasy.

This ambiguity is clearly visible in the way the political argument has recently shifted on to fresh ground. The sort of questions now being asked by people who like asking questions are: Is the Government into places where they have no business? Does Mrs Thatcher threaten our civil liberties more than previous prime ministers?

The case of Miss Sarah Tisdall, the police action against the picketing miners, GCHQ, the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, the abolition of the GLC and the Metropolitan counties, rate-capping, the Manpower Services Commission intrusions into the local education world, Norman Fowler's disciplines on the health service - all this may not add up to the beginning of fascism, the more temperate critics will concede, but it does have "sinister undertones", or possibly "sinister overtones", the difference between the two always being elusive.

Is the complaint true? And if it is, how much do people mind? The average Tory voter might award the Government eight marks out of ten on the above issues; the average Labour voter perhaps four out of ten. The real blood-and-iron authoritarian might give the Government ten marks out of twelve, on the ground that Mrs Thatcher should be biffing the unions much harder and should not have dissented from President Reagan over Grenada.

Only among the liberal intelligentsia, alas, the chattering classes, would you be likely to find a belief that the Government not only scores ought out of ten, but also that it should not have attempted any of the questions; picketing should be left to pickets, rates should be left to councillors, education to teachers, the NHS to doctors and the Civil Service to civil servants. The Government's business is to pay the cheques and appoint the quangos. It should keep its hands to itself and its fingernails clean. Some critics of the Government, indeed, are "realists": come close to regarding HMG as belonging, along with HM, to the dignified rather than the efficient part of the British Constitution, as appointed to reign rather than to rule.

This is a rum view. What do we pay governments for if not, every now and then, to do a spot of governing? Besides, some of the

things complained of are neither new intrusions into private or local life, nor specifically Thatcherish: the police actions on the picket line are hallowed by common law and the mention of "peaceful persuasion" in the Liberal Act of 1906; the Coalition Education Act of 1944 and Labour's 1946 National Health Service Act lay on ministers the duty to secure the effective provision of services; the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill is a response - even if hamfisted one - to the report of a Royal Commission.

I do not thrill to the truncheon's thwack; nor would I like to be left out of the mass plunge in the jacuzzi bath of misgiving there are fewer sensations than the nuzzling jets of the liberal conscience. The sentence on Sarah Tisdall was too harsh for a first offender; the GCHQ imbroglio could have been settled more gracefully; the Kent police did display an excess of zeal in stopping carloads of miners south of the Dartford tunnel and allowing much of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill does strengthen suspects' rights, it is a greater evil that policemen should be licensed to search our

I do not thrill to the truncheon's thwack; nor would I like to be left out of the mass plunge in the jacuzzi bath of misgiving there are fewer sensations than the nuzzling jets of the liberal conscience

offices than that the odd felon should get away with it. I will even concede that Section Two of the Official Secrets Act could have been left as a dead letter until either some government can agree how to replace it, or every permanent secretary has learned how to use the office copying machine himself.

But in arguing that this or that provision of the law should be left as a dead letter and yet another duty of government should be dodged because it is too difficult, one ought to be uncomfortably mindful of the fact that the statute book is already as full of dead letters as a hollow tree on Hampstead Heath.

Even critics of the present Government, such as Sir Ian Gilmour and Dr David Owen, have in the past diagnosed impotence as the prime weakness of British government. If we accept that there is something in this diagnosis, we do not have to start yelling for the sack of firm government; still less should we be less vigilant than the professional defenders of our civil liberties: indeed, an effective government would enforce several civil liberties which have been long neglected: the right of prisoners on remand to a speedy trial, for example. But we might perhaps be a little less trigger-happy with the charge of "authoritarianism" - and a little more attentive to the merits of the case.

Anne Sofer

### How the old crowd squeeze democracy

Democracy, ah how we love the word! Barely a day goes by without its appearing in the expositions of leader-writers, the vox-pop utterances of television surveys, the purpler passages of the speeches or our political leaders.

We are the cradle of it, but, we solemnly pledge, we will never be its grave. The practice of dispensing with elections, denying people the vote, is alien to us. Let us not let dictators and totalitarian one-party states think they can get away with that sort of thing. Not us. Not here. The British people would not stand for it.

But hang on a minute. A great many of the British people are standing for it at this very moment, and some in particular who should know a great deal better, since their livelihood itself depends on the democratic process. I am talking about the great majority of members of the House of Commons, sitting on both Conservative and Labour benches, who are saying nothing about the fact that millions of their fellow countrymen have, in a crucial respect, lost their right to vote. The ballot boxes are being locked away, and the forces of the establishment are not letting the keys out of their grasp, however much ordinary people are being deprived of their democratic rights.

The words "We are being deprived of our democratic rights" are an exact quotation. But they are not - as you may by now be expecting in an article by a member of the Greater London Council - from an outraged Londoner protesting about the 1985 GLC elections being abolished. They are from a Nottinghamshire miner, interviewed on television, bitterly attacking his union executive's failure to have a national ballot on the strike. For we are witnessing not one but two examples of ballots being evaded most undemocratically. And, I repeat, the majority of members of Parliament have kept remarkably quiet about one or other of these infringements, while enjoying a good old polemical shouting match about the other. Their defence of democracy is decidedly partial and opportunistic.

On the GLC issue there is a plausible web of excuses. Government ministers and apologists are soothing and practical: the decision having been made to abolish the body, what can be the sense of spending time and money, hot air and energy, to elect a new council for only a year? In these circumstances (it is implied) isn't common

sense more appropriate than high-flown defence of principle? By contrast, Arthur Scargill's defenders are passionate. Something must be done against the oppressor, they cry, Ian MacGregor's diabolical plans to destroy the coal industry, to close pits one by one, leaving a trail of derelict communities the length and breadth of the land, demand extraordinary counter measures. In these circumstances (it is implied) isn't the defence of jobs more important than constitutional niceties?

What is depressing is the ease with which both sides fall into line, with barely a twitch of the adam's apple as they swallow what negligible principles they may have. It is a sorry sight: the pork barrel vote trooping through the lobbies, using the long hours of the committee stage of the Rates Bill to deal with the correspondence from bookings up from time to time only when their vote is needed to hammer yet another nail into the coffin of local democracy; and the Labour front bench, silent and evasive on the miners' ballot issue, falling back on the old tactic of blaming the police for everything.

Of all the wise words written about the nature of democracy the truest I have read were in a children's book, Peter Dickinson's *The Devil's Children* is the first part of a trilogy about a future Britain in which mysterious revolution against all forms of modern machinery seizes the entire population: life reverts to the Middle Ages and feudal forms of government reappear. Only a small Sikh community is exempt from the bookings up. "Of course," one of them remarks, "most people prefer to have their thinking done for them. Democracy is not a natural growth, it is a weary responsibility. You have to be sterling fellows... to make it work."

The test I am suggesting here for sterling fellows is a depressingly limited one. It is that MPs should condemn in no uncertain terms the evasion or suspension of a ballot wherever it occurs. After all they are supposed to be the professional front-runners at "making it work".

But on this test there are probably no more than 30 sterling fellows in the whole House of Commons. That is less than 5 per cent of the total membership and on any showing it is pathetic. What on earth do they think they're there for?

The author is the SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

## Falklands: beware the mushrooming myths

Two years after the invasion of the Falkland Islands, progress in Anglo-Argentine relations has been painfully slow since Mrs Thatcher sent President Alfonsín remarkably warm greetings on his inauguration in December and he responded with his now-famous "where there is a will, there is a way" message.

The British followed up the exchange - and a flutter of public statements on both sides - with a series of proposals on January 26. President Alfonsín gave a six-point reply in Caracas on February 1. After British progress had been slow, it seems to have been counter-proposals, rather than a reply, to London on February 17. Reports that there have been disagreements about the British reply within the Government here are hotly denied in Whitehall. Sir Geoffrey Howe told the Commons last week that the Argentine message was being studied and that a British reply would be sent "shortly".

Since both leaders owe their election, at least in part, to their stand over the Falklands War, the issue of Anglo-Argentine relations is ultra-sensitive to both. President Alfonsín is vulnerable to attacks from the nationalist right, always ready to accuse him of a sell-out. He cannot accept that Falklands sovereignty should be excluded from the agenda any more than Mrs Thatcher feels that she can formally agree to discuss it. Mrs Thatcher wants to talk about normalising relations, while maintaining her commitment to the Falkland Islands; President Alfonsín must reiterate Argentine claims to sovereignty, while wanting to "rebuild" relations.

There have still been no face-to-face contacts between representatives of the two governments: the visa requirement remains in force; Argentine and British airlines do not fly into each other's capitals; and *interventores* still sit in the directors' offices of British companies in Argentina. The state of hostilities still exists formally, although the "exclusion zone" has been renamed the "protection zone". However, since democracy came to Argentina there has been no Argentine incursion apart from last week's antics by Señor de Stefanía and his friends, who are probably trying to embarrass the Argentine government anyway.

For a time there were rumours of mediation efforts - both the Italian and the Portuguese governments were mentioned - and there have been sporadic attempts at megaphone diplomacy, with occasional statements by both sides. Both governments have agreed to communicate in private and through the "protecting powers". The Argentines talk to Britain through the Brazilians, the British reply through the Swiss. The British ambassador in Bern relays messages to the Swiss Foreign Ministry, whose ambassador in Buenos Aires is instructed to pass them on; the Argentine ambassador in Brasilia passes Argentine communications to the Brazilians, whose embassy here contacts the Foreign Office. There is no room for nuances or atmospherics although the system is working well and has been remarkably leak-free.

If anything, Mrs Thatcher has, at

least potentially, more room for manoeuvre. Opinion among the islanders cannot yet contemplate any discussion about sovereignty; but Falkland spokesmen such as Councillor John Cheek have said in interviews that they would have no serious misgivings if London and Buenos Aires were to seek to improve their relations. While Peronist deputies were voicing concern in the Argentine Parliament last month about suspected "secret talks" with Britain, the mood on the Conservative backbenches here was divided.

Though articulate Conservative opinion clearly favours a move out of the stalemate, and would not like to see the Prime Minister branded as "irresolute," media and public opinion also seems ready to shift. President Alfonsín's Caracas statement was greeted by a chorus of editorial approval. In a poll on Independent Television's *Weekend World* in February, 60 per cent of those questioned favoured talks with democratic Argentina, while opinion was more or less evenly divided over sovereignty. The same programme's poll in Argentina revealed that, for the electorate there, the economy and human rights were by far the most important concerns; only 6 per cent considered the "Malvinas" a priority issue.

There are some substantial areas of disagreement. Argentines seem irritated by what they call British "fortification" of the islands, which they want "dismantled". British ministers disliked the President's idea that talks should be held at the United Nations and doubt the

realism of Argentine assumptions that, in effect, the arrival of the new Argentine government means that matters can revert to the pre-1982 or even pre-1977 situation (and the previous Falklands talks got under way).

However for both leaders the forces of inertia are now very enticing, and political myths, in the absence of direct talks, are mushrooming on both sides. The language of cold-war confrontation is increasingly being used in private: the Argentines purport to see sinister Nato motives behind Britain's defence installations, and recent British talk about "confidence-building measures". Argentine inaction can be justified by the belief that the cost of defending the islands will in the end force the British into talks: the British can postpone dealing with President Alfonsín on the wholly spurious grounds that there could be another military coup soon in Buenos Aires. The atmosphere, now getting bitter, could soon become poisonous.

The long-awaited British reply may dissipate the bad odours and start the two countries talking. Relations between Britain and Argentina should be the main concern; they can and should be rich and varied. The alternative is an increasingly disproportionate obsession with what is, in the development, on both sides, what Argentine commentators have aptly called the "Malvinization" of foreign policy.

David Stephen



There's no business like politics: Truman, left, took nightly curtain-calls with Ethel Merman, centre; Roosevelt, right, was made the leading figure of a Broadway musical

### My presidential candidate, 'tis of thee I sing

British politicians tend to be rather disdainful of the razzamatazz of the American presidential campaign. Labour purists seem to regard showbiz as a capitalist con trick, while Tory knights have never shown any desire to be endorsed by, say, Boy George or Dorothy Squires. In the United States, though, presidential politics and showbiz are inextricably linked, from celebrity fundraising events to campaign-trail one-liners by Hollywood gag-writers.

Sophisticates may sneer, but supposedly trivial factors can make a difference. For example, Senator Edward Kennedy's 1980 campaign improved greatly after he changed his signature tune from Aaron Copland's "Fanfare For the Common Man" to the theme from *Rocky*. He might have done even better if he had turned to songwriter Sammy Davis Jr, who for his brother's campaign song 20 years earlier, had altered the words of "High Hopes" to "K-E-double N-E-D-Y, Jacks the nation's favourite guy".

Campaign themes, unknown in Britain, are an important element of American politics, and the master strategists of the smoke-filled rooms devote long hours to studying the matter. Sometimes they can simply amend an existing song, as with Eisenhower's "I Like Ike" (by Irving Berlin); on other occasions, a theme has to be commissioned. "Mixon's The One" (Franklin D. Roosevelt's Back Again) "Wilson That's All" or "Teddy, Come Back" (Roosevelt, not Kennedy).

Perhaps the reason Americans

accept these things more easily than the British is that, between elections, the entertainment world has frequently plundered presidential politics for material. Indeed, the connexions between showbiz and the White House stretch back beyond even President Lincoln's encounter with actor John Wilkes Booth.

The first US President had been in his grave only a short time when in December 1799 Thomas Abthorpe Cooper (an Englishman, incidentally) opened in a revue called "Mourning, Washington is Dead".

Since then, virtually every president has been portrayed on stage. In this century alone, President Wilson featured in "The Ziegfeld Follies of 1919", Coolidge in "The Garrick Circle of 1925", Hoover in "As Thousands Cheer" (1933), and in 1930 Truman appeared each night in "Call Me Madam" just to take a curtain-call with Ethel Merman.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, however, leaves his fellow presidents standing. He's the only one ever to have been made the leading figure of a Broadway musical, "I'd Rather Be Right" (1937), in which he was played by the Yankee Doodle Dandy himself, George M. Cohan

(the man who should have been the first ham actor to become president). Some people thought that the sight of an actor playing an incumbent president singing and dancing on stage was a monument to American democracy. This could not happen in the Soviet Union, they said. Others thought the Russians had the right idea.

Political satire was fashionable in the 1930s. In "Leave It To Me" (1938), Bella and Sam Spewack sent up another aspect of presidential elections: an ambitious life contributor funds money to Roosevelt's campaign funds, and, as a result, her reluctant husband is rewarded by being appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union with, naturally, disastrous consequences.

The satirical trend was started by "Of Thee I Sing" (1931), the first musical to win a Pulitzer prize for drama. The story, by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, told of John P. Wintergreen's campaign for the presidency, and, for good measure, took pot shots at most US institutions: Congress, the Supreme Court and even motherhood. Another target was the anonymity and unimportance of the vice-president. Wintergreen's running mate, Alexander Throttebottom, is so un-

known in Washington that, in order to gain admission to the White House, he has to take a guided tour. Wintergreen wins the election thanks to some powerful slogans ("A Vote for Wintergreen is A Vote for Wintergreen") and a winning campaign song (by the Gershwins):

Wintergreen for President:  
He's the man the people choose:  
Loves the Irish and the Jews  
Unfortunately, the strategy was not so successful the next time. In the sequel, "Let 'Em Eat Cake" (1933), John P. Wintergreen runs for reelection and is defeated by John P. Tweedledee.

In 1980, President Carter explained that his little girl Amy was very worried about nuclear war, and Ronald Reagan was reported as saying that pollution is caused by trees. Today, perhaps, the US elections defy parody, but "Of Thee I Sing" still stands up. The master stroke of the Wintergreen campaign is a beauty contest with a unique first prize: the winner gets to marry the President and become First Lady. Nobody has yet proposed a similar scheme this year, but these are still early days.

Mark Steyn





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## NOTHING TO BE ASHAMED OF

Everyone must be relieved and delighted at the safe return of the Queen and her party from Jordan. In spite of the explosions that preceded her arrival there, it does not appear that she was in fact in any real danger at any time during her stay. The efficiency of the Jordanian security services has been vindicated once again, and so has the confidence in them of British ministers who had to take the difficult decision to advise the Queen to go ahead with the visit.

More than regrettable, of course, is the murder in Athens of a British Council official and a Greek member of his staff. But there is no proven connexion between this and the Queen's visit to Jordan, and even if there were it would not be a good argument against the visit. Whatever the considerations affecting the Queen's travel plans, they cannot include respect for the whims of terrorist groups which may decide to take "revenge" on British representatives anywhere in the world.

Anxiety about the Queen's safety was, quite predictably and to a large extent legitimately, played up by the news media in this country. It also, no doubt, contributed to the nervous and irritable behaviour of some British officials on the trip, who overreacted to what the media were saying and thereby made things worse. But that aspect of the trip should be kept separate from the question of its political significance, which has also been criticized. By referring in a public speech to "the tragedy which has befallen the Palestinian people", and to her host's efforts "to achieve a negotiated settlement of the problems of the Middle East", by laying a wreath at a memorial to Arab soldiers killed fighting against Israel, and by her perhaps unintentionally audible description of a map of Israeli settlements in the West Bank as "depressing", the Queen appeared, to some, to be taking sides in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

No criticism, in any case, should attach to her personally for this. She went to Jordan and

spoke and acted there on the advice of her British ministers, in her capacity as Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, not as head of the Commonwealth. This was no Christmas broadcast. British ministers are constitutionally responsible for it, and, while it may be true that the Queen personally was very keen to make this visit, ministers and officials would be quite wrong to try to shift any part of the responsibility to her.

Nor can they claim that her remarks do not deserve the attention they attracted, being no more than a very cautious restatement of well-known and long-standing British official views. To put such words in the Queen's mouth gives them a greater solemnity and ensures them a much wider audience—certainly here at home and probably also abroad. If it were not so the monarchy as an institution would hardly be worth having. By sending the Queen to Jordan the Government was making sure that King Hussein, his country, the Palestinian problem, his position on that problem, and British support for his position all received much more publicity than they would normally get. If the ministers and officials who planned the visit really did not understand this they are culpably naïve.

It is more charitable to suppose that they did understand it and that they decided that these results were desirable. They do not need to be ashamed of their policy towards Jordan or the Palestinians. King Hussein is a tried and true friend who deserves British support. He certainly made one disastrous mistake in 1967 when he joined in the Six Day War on Egypt's side, but since then he has repeatedly advocated a peaceful solution of the conflict on the basis of Security Council Resolution 242. His unwillingness to negotiate under the Camp David framework (to which he was not a party) does not mean that he is

against negotiations as such, but that he realizes he cannot negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians without the support of a majority among Arab governments and a majority of the Palestinians themselves. British support may not be of more than marginal value in helping him to line up that majority, but it is surely reasonable for the British Government to seek to maximize whatever value it does have; and since there is no significant difference of opinion between the main British political parties on this point, there is no obvious reason why the monarch should not be used to express the British view.

Equally it will be for the Government, not the Queen herself, to decide whether to accept the invitation to Israel which President Herzog may give her over lunch today, and to decide that while one may fervently hope for circumstances in the future in which such a visit would be desirable, in the present circumstances—that is, while there is an Israeli government that refuses to contemplate withdrawal from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip or the Golan Heights—it would not.

What is desirable, on the other hand, is that the Queen should not be made, through her public reference to the Palestinian tragedy, to appear insensitive to Jewish suffering or Jewish concern. In *The Observer* yesterday it was suggested that "many Israelis will feel that it is only fair that the Queen should visit the Holocaust Museum, at Yad Vashem, in Jerusalem, and talk about 'the tragedy which has befallen the Jewish people'". But she does not need to go to Jerusalem to do that, nor is it the feelings of Israelis that should most immediately concern her. She has Jewish subjects here in Britain and there are plenty of Jewish institutions she could visit. It should not be hard for her advisers to find a suitable occasion, or to find the right remarks for her to make.

## TIME TO ACT ON THE LEVY

When the Commons debate the Trade Union Bill today, the leaderships of the Tory and Labour parties will ally themselves to block an amendment that would give every trade unionist the right to refuse to pay the political levy to the Labour Party without going through the formal opt-out procedure that most unions now impose. Mr Tom King and the TUC have reached their private bargain on the levy, and the Government does not mean to jeopardize the agreement by making any further effort to secure the rights of the individual trade unionist. Mr King will endorse in principle an amendment to end the paradoxical practice by which some employers assist unions in collecting the levy even against the expressed wishes of the members concerned—who have to claim the sum back from the union afterwards. But this concession will not affect the central issue of principle, or make any more satisfactory the fundamentally meaningless safeguards which the TUC has fobbed off Mr King with.

The bargain was fundamentally meaningless because it fell into that time-honoured category of bargains between TUC and Government characterized as "solemn and binding", in which

the TUC gravely declares its willingness to enjoin certain standards of conduct on member unions, which remain entirely free to take the advice or disregard it. In the narrowest technical terms, there has never been a threat to the basis of principle laid down for the levy in an Act of 1913. Individuals who object to having their money taken for the coffers of parties they oppose have always had at least the right to opt publicly out of the process. But in practice it has often taken considerable moral fortitude to do so, and it has meant risking the hostility of workmates and even effective exclusion from the union's councils. The proportion of members contributing to the levy has never borne much relation to the proportion who are Labour voters, and varies so waywardly from one union to another that it clearly represents the practice of the union more than the feelings of its members.

Mr King insists that he retains the right to seek statutory powers if he finds that the concordat with the TUC is not improving the lot of members. But the criteria for success or failure and the time-scale within which the movement is to set its house in order, have not been clearly

indicated. Without a commitment to act unless the problem has been rectified within, say, two years, the suspicion must linger that once the opportunity presented by this Bill has passed the Government will always find more urgent calls on parliamentary time than the plight of trade unionists suffering under a relatively impalpable and secondary injustice. The time to settle the matter definitively is now.

Of course, a variety of arguments can be found for inaction—there always can. Reopening the question might ruffle TUC feelings and perhaps damage prospects for the current wage round; but other forces will determine that issue in practice. It would lead to calls for equivalent treatment of the political contributions of companies; and so far as the situation really is paralysed that should not be shirked. It might promote fundamental changes in the ways political parties find their funds, and to the extent that that might reduce their reliance on support exacted regardless of opinion, that might actually contribute to the health of British politics. The thing needs to be got right, and there will be no better time for getting it right than now.

## INTELLIGENCE WITHOUT GLAMOUR

The Defence Intelligence Staff of the Ministry of Defence is the Cinderella of the secret services. If it has an image outside the secret world it is stolid and unglamorous. No John Le Carré has chronicled its tradecraft, which has nothing to do with "lamp-lighters" or "pavement artists". It has everything to do with poring over heavy documents on technology, "R and D", or economics, and constructing an anatomy of the sinews of military power possessed now and ten or twenty years hence by the country's potential enemies. Yet it matters: not least in the provision of economic intelligence which, as *The Times* reports today, is being afforded an increased priority in Whitehall.

It is doubly unfortunate, therefore, that the rare emergence of the DIS into the limelight last week should have been occasioned by a Security Commission report into the case of Lance Corporal Aldridge, a young Intelligence Corps NCO on temporary secondment to the DIS in the busy aftermath of the Falklands conflict in the summer of 1982. The DIS was so short-staffed it had to borrow clerks from the Army and, in this instance, it borrowed an individual willing to sell a Joint Intelligence Committee weekly

assessment to the Russians. MIS uncovered him commendably fast. But the Security Commission found a great deal to criticize in the laxity of DIS procedures, even in the light of an in-house review conducted after the unmasking of Aldridge.

The Prime Minister has sent in MIS with instructions to make more thorough-going improvements in security. She is right to do so. The authorities are also right, on a wider front, to tighten up positive vetting procedures for members of the secret services as reported in *The Times* last week. The furore aroused by the arrival of the polygraph at the Government Communications Headquarters— it will be used in earnest at Cheltenham from today—has obscured less controversial but important improvements such as the adoption of the "neighbourhood inquiry" technique by officers carrying out positive vetting.

Clearly there is now a need to tighten up security procedures specifically inside the DIS, particularly the keeping and safe destruction of sensitive material. But there are wider issues here too. As the Security Commission showed last week, manpower cuts have stretched the DIS staff not least in the Directorate of

Economic and Logistic Intelligence which makes such an important contribution to the Joint Intelligence Committee's overall assessments for ministers. There is a dispute about just how deep the cuts have been.

From a strength of about 1,100 (precise figures are never given) in the mid-1970s, the Ministry of Defence says a saving of some 13 per cent has been achieved. Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly, a former chief of the DIS, said publicly last November that the cut was more in the order of 35 to 40 per cent. Mr Heseltine's recent report, *MINIS and the Development of the Organisation for Defence*, sheds no light except to say "it would be desirable, under any option, to preserve the separate identity of the Defence Intelligence Staff". Not only security procedures but also the wider aspects of the DIS—its tasks, its role, its manning and morale—should be on the agenda of the Permanent Secretaries' Steering Committee on Intelligence. The permanent secretaries know that the DIS, unlike MIS, MI6 and GCHQ, has not been protected by the Prime Minister's "no cuts in intelligence" edict of 1979. They should ask themselves if economy in the DIS has been pushed too far.

## Running before citizenship tide

From Mr David Carter

Sir, Reports in the media that the South African runner, Ms Zola Budd, has high hopes of competing for Great Britain in the forthcoming Olympic Games highlight the plight of the many thousands of both Commonwealth and non-Commonwealth citizens awaiting process of their applications to become UK citizens.

Ms Budd has a number of hurdles to climb before she may compete. First, she must become a UK citizen. Second, she must join a British athletics club (and become a member of the British Amateur Athletic Board and the Amateur Athletic Association). Third, she must take part in the Olympic trials (and presumably do well). Lastly, she must be selected—and all this well before the games, now four months away.

What causes me surprise (and for reasons I go into below, alarm) is the speed with which the Home Office is reported to be able to process Ms Budd's citizenship application, for it is upon this that everything else hinges.

The BBC news on March 26 quoted four weeks. In any event, even if this were to be somewhat over-optimistic, it must be envisaged by Ms Budd and those who advise her that all should be well in hand before the Olympic trials—or why bother?

I, along with my colleagues at this law centre, daily advise and make representations on behalf of clients in connection with citizenship applications. Many are "straightforward", in the sense that there is never any doubt of the client's eligibility for citizenship as of right and yet such applications frequently take a year to process, quite often a good deal longer. I have never known any application to be processed within four weeks; if it were done within six months, it would be cause for celebration.

In a lot of these cases my clients have a pressing need for the expedited processing of their applications, e.g. the status and rights of entry of dependent children may rely on the application; yet representations to the Home Office are, in the vast majority of cases, ignored.

I should say that in the case of virtually all our clients there are a number of common factors—they are poor, black and from the "New Commonwealth". To them, their status is paramount. Without citizenship they are in limbo, if not *de jure*, certainly *de facto* and certainly in their own perception because they and their families have no security.

It may also be germane to assert that none have ever been lucky enough to have the backing of a British national newspaper and an international sports management agency and none have been aspiring athletes.

To be sure, none have had the prospect of (as reported) several hundreds of thousands of pounds being in the balance, depending upon the success of their applications for citizenship.

I wish Ms Budd no ill-will, but the eyes of the world, and particularly the black world, will be on Britain to observe the way we deal with her. The injustice will lie, not in the swift processing of her application by itself, but in the context of her fellow applicants for citizenship. It is surely indecent haste to push ahead with her application when there are so many in so much greater need having to wait so long. Yours faithfully, DAVID CARTER, North Islington Law Centre, 161 Hornsey Road, N7, March 27.

## Archaeological loss

From Mrs Valerie Fenwick

Sir, Tomorrow a party is being given at 10 Downing Street for the new Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. Unfortunately Clandon will not be at this particular ball; nautical archaeology has been left out of the commission's responsibilities. Instead it continues to languish in an unfunded corner of the Department of Transport.

Our maritime heritage came under the aegis, first of Trade and later of Transport as a result of the 1973 amendment of the 1894 Merchant Shipping Act. For more than 10 years Lord Runciman has nobly headed a committee, recently renewed, which designates a minute proportion of our historic wreck sites. Meanwhile the rest go unprotected and uninvestigated, at the mercy alike of sports diver and offshore minerals extractor.

More than 90 per cent of artefacts removed from the seabed are not reported to the Receiver of Wreck, as the law requires; the planned abolition of the receivership will further diminish departmental responsibility for them.

The Department of the Environment may have been reluctant to take on nautical archaeology in recent hard and uncertain times. Now it has handed over to the commission both its funds and its expertise in coordinating archaeological matters at a national level in a cost-effective manner. The commission could meet the needs of nautical archaeology with less than 1 per cent of its budget.

Whether in air or water, archaeology is a single discipline. Reflecting this, the Council for Nautical Archaeology is being incorporated within the Council for British Archaeology. A comprehensive commission policy for archaeological material on British territory and in British waters necessitates the inclusion of the nautical component now. Yours faithfully, VALERIE FENWICK, 1 The Old Hall, Highgate Village, N6, April 1.

## A new future for Scott Lithgow

From Professor James Pickett

Sir, I am pleased that, contrary to recent Government intention, Scott Lithgow is to have at least the prospect of a future. I wish the new owners well in their efforts to return the yard to profitability.

I echo strongly, however, your editorial hope (March 29) that the transaction that has revived Scott Lithgow will come under the scrutiny of the Public Accounts Committee or some other competent body. I do this notwithstanding the fact that the stated net costs of the deal—£71m—are almost certainly less than the costs of closure, to the extent of some £20m on my reckoning.

Mr Bruce Millan, MP, was right to remind the House of Commons that a renegotiation of the Scott Lithgow-Britoil contract could well have been a cheaper alternative, particularly if the Government had acted in a firm and clear-headed fashion as soon as it became evident that the contract was in serious trouble. As it is, the mere act of waiting for the agreement with Trafalgar House and Howard Doris has cost the taxpayer some £7m.

The Government has acted in confusion and haste. There is no reason to doubt the Secretary of State for Scotland when he claims that he had been warning any who would listen that Scott Lithgow was in serious trouble for at least a year before the Britoil contract was cancelled.

Equally, however, there is no evidence that he or his counterpart at the Department of Trade and Industry had any serious contingency plan to be implemented if—as was likely—the warnings went unheeded.

The reallocation of the workforce was taken as adequate reason for foreclosing on a national asset and as adequate excuse for failure to weigh carefully the short and longer-term consequences of alternative courses of action.

In the event of Government having recourse to ideology and rationalization of its actions, these are poor servants of the taxpayer's interests. They are also a poor basis for industrial policy.

The Scott Lithgow decision offers many lessons for Government-industry relations which, carefully studied, could improve our conduct of industrial affairs. For this reason I would welcome a detailed and objective scrutiny of the origins, content and outcome of the Scott Lithgow crisis.

Yours sincerely, JAMES PICKETT, Director, David Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies, University of Strathclyde, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow, March 29.

## From Sir William Lithgow

Sir, As the company's former vice-chairman, I read your editorial on Scott Lithgow with interest. You refer to British Shipbuilders' designation of the yard four years ago for offshore construction as imaginative. As many in the oil and offshore industry are aware, Scott Lithgow embarked on a programme of

## New exam level

From Mr A. V. Wood

Sir, I was astonished at the response to Lord Flowers' letter (March 8) from the Headmaster of Whitgift School (March 14). Can Mr Raeburn really be serious in asking for yet another set of examinations in a structure which is already vastly overburdened?

Whilst not claiming a "strong academic tradition" such as a selective school can aspire to, we nevertheless send on 25 to 30 students to degree courses each year. At the same time we are trying to provide a full education for a further 200 in each year group. The cost in time, effort and money of examining these pupils at 16, 17 and 18 is entirely out of proportion with the end result.

The summer examinations taken here are not significantly different from any 11-18 school in this country. They include the CSE, GCE O and A levels on two (sometimes three) boards, C E for the one-year sixth pupils, RSA for typists and OA levels for some lower-sixth pupils.

They might also include exams for the City and Guilds Institute. Several of these are then offered again in the autumn. The financial cost of this is well over £10,000, a sum equivalent to a quarter of all the money I am allowed to run this school of 1,200 pupils. Fortunately this bill is paid by the authority.

To welcome yet another set of exams on top of this is irresponsible when the same aims of broadening the curriculum could be achieved by far simpler means. These could be an insistence by heads on a large

## Docking of pensions

From Mr N. E. Ablett

Sir, As a fully retired civil servant, may I add the following comments on the suggestion (leading article, March 15) that, until he is fully retired, a civil servant's pension should be docked?

1. The suggestion is generally argued with particular reference to permanent secretaries taking up appointments as company directors on retirement. My recollection is that for every permanent secretary, there are something like 20,000 civil servants in lower grades and I would guess that for every retired permanent secretary in the boardroom there are thousands of his retired juniors supplementing their pensions as part-time gardeners, bar-men, supermarket cashiers.

2. The fact that Civil Service pensions are indexed-linked is irrelevant. If it were not, the other 90 per cent of the public sector where index-linking also applies would presumably have to be similarly treated and, for example, the retired general, private, police-

development in offshore technology and ocean engineering soon after its formation in 1970.

Our position was established in the fields of deep-water drilling and dynamic positioning with Ben Odeco's first D P drill ship. A second vessel of this type was delivered to another highly successful Norwegian American consortium; two old and valued shipping customers had formed partnerships with drilling experts.

The threat of nationalisation, with a three-year brawl in Parliament and the draconian powers of the Secretary of State to interfere, crippled the orderly development of our business and its transition into twenty-first century markets and technologies. It drove away would-be petroleum engineering partners, who recognised in Scott Lithgow, not only outstanding physical resources, but an excellent technical and production team.

For responsible people involved in Scott Lithgow the last 10 years have been a nightmare. I insisted on leaving in 1978. The final insult was when the whole horrific cost under public stewardship was crudely equated to the numbers employed.

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry later conceded it was an unhappy situation that reflected credit on "none of the parties".

It is significant that both Trafalgar House and Howard Doris were anxious to take over the wreckage of what had so recently been a British success story under private enterprise. I am confident that our community's worldwide reputation for getting on with the job and excellence will soon be restored.

The British economy can only come right with a better appreciation of its engine room by both those on the bridge and those on the promenade deck.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAM LITHGOW, PO Box 2, Port Glasgow, Renfrewshire, March 29.

## State dependence

From Mr A. K. Dand

Sir, In your article of March 23 you refer to "the lack of progress in this Government's original intention to reduce the role of the state in people's lives". It is ironic that, since 1979, a disturbingly high number of people have become totally dependent on the state through unemployment with a consequent increase in the "appetite" of the DHSS for spending.

May I suggest that if the Government wishes to reduce the share of the nation's resources taken by the state and to reduce its role in people's lives it should do so not by fiscal juggling, whether radical or otherwise, but by positive action to provide worthwhile employment for those unfortunate enough to be dependent at present on the taxes paid by the rest of us?

Yours faithfully, ANDREW DAND, 6 Cliftonwood Crescent, Bristol, Avon, March 28.

## Wakefield prisoner

From Lord Hylton

Sir, In fairness to the Home Office and to the Prison Governor, I should say that my information is that the prisoner Shane Paul O'Doherty (feature, March 28) now has weekly access to the sacraments, though on arrival at Wakefield he was almost denied to attend the Roman Catholic chapel.

It has also been established, through a parliamentary question, that he is not forbidden to speak to other prisoners, though he is, for the time being, segregated for most of the day, under Rule 43.

I hope that recent publicity and the risk of proceedings in the European Court of Human Rights will help the Government to reconsider its attitude towards prisoners with next-of-kin or young families living in Northern Ireland and now serving sentences in Britain for offences which none can condone.

Yours faithfully, HYLTON, House of Lords, March 29.

man, teacher, doctor, dustman, postman and miner would be liable to have his pension docked. 3. It is similarly irrelevant that the state old-age pension can be docked until age 70. The point fails to distinguish between the Government's role as government and as employer. If there is no distinction, then there should be the equivalent of a government health warning on application forms for recruitment to any form of government service.

I enjoyed my 43 years in the Civil Service (including six years in the Army during the war) and felt honoured to have spent the whole of my working life in the service of the Crown. But the current denigration, and ill-informed and invidious criticism, of the Civil Service would not lead me to recommend any young person to follow in my footsteps.

Yours faithfully, N. E. ABLETT, 1 Elmhurst Lodge, Christchurch Park, Sutton, Surrey, March 24.

## Youth training cheap at price?

From Mr Ray Hurst

Sir, In your own editorial version of "Question Time" (March 24) you implied that the Youth Training Scheme exists because of restrictive practices, wages councils and rigidities in the labour market, which you suggest "reduce the opportunities for youth employment". It is surprising that you fail to recognise that YTS is primarily intended to improve the foundation of both unemployed and employed young people. Also employment opportunities for young people have diminished significantly in many parts of the economy—not subject to wages council regulations and where trade union representation is minimal.

Young people are experiencing a disproportionate burden resulting from current policies, whatever their causes or objectives. If the Government would release the statistics showing how many unemployed young people aged under 25 are still waiting to enter their first real job since leaving full-time education the extent of this burden would be more widely recognised.

The introduction of the Youth Training Scheme can perhaps be seen as only partially reflecting the Government's recognition of this problem.

You also suggest that the projected cost of the subsidy of the scheme is £1.4bn. However, you ignore that if one has regard to the expenditure which is being saved by not paying supplementary benefit to the 300,000 or so young people in the scheme and to the funding we receive from EEC, the net cost of YTS is much below the figure you quote.

This is a small price to pay by a nation until such time as young people also are afforded a genuine and real opportunity to enter work of their choice.

Yours faithfully, RAY HURST, Honorary Secretary, The Institute of Careers Officers, Careers Office, Fry Street, Middlesbrough, Cleveland.

## Papal invitation

From the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle

Sir, Clifford Longley (report, March 24) does less than justice to the response of Catholics in England and Wales to the Pope's invitation to join him in an Act of Entrusting to Our Lady.

He thinks we are playing it "in the lowest possible key", and says that we have not invited people to special cathedral services.

I am not the only bishop to have made the Act at a well attended cathedral service; others are doing so during parish services arranged long before the invitation came. I think every bishop has written to the priests about it; many of us have explained it in a pastoral letter read to all the people.

You are correct to mention that we have not asked priests to repeat the Act at Sunday Masses. However, that is not a mark of reluctance; the Act is rather long and we were not asked to do so. Nevertheless, we have sent to parishes a shorter version, which invites everyone to join us in the Act; it is certainly not a "minimal interpretation", as today's Mass on ITV has shown.

British Catholics are always anxious to avoid giving the false impression of devotion to Mary in any way detracts from devotion to Jesus Christ. *The Universe* editorial from which you quote is a reflection of that anxiety rather than a trenchant criticism of what Pope John Paul has done.

Finally, the bishops were neither ordered nor instructed to take part. We each received an invitation which I consider could have been declined without appearing to challenge the Pope's authority.

Yours sincerely, HUGH LINDSAY, Bishop of Hexham, East Denton Hall, 800 West Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, March 25.

## The way we live now

From Mr A. J. Campbell

Sir, Can Bernard Levin ("Baying at the moon", March 24) swear, cross his heart and hope to die, that he has never ever used a spot of hyperbole in support of a perfectly legitimate point of view? And, however much he (and I) may disagree with the views and/or the tactics of the Greenham women, can he not concede that a row of bare buttocks is not a meaningful contribution to the dialogue and may even appear to some of our more prudish contemporaries to be lacking in taste?

Yours etc, JOHN CAMPBELL, 6 Old Lodge Court, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, March 25.

## From Mr Victor Epstein

Sir, Without wishing to discuss the merits or otherwise of masons, or, for that matter, of Jews, may I point out to Bernard Levin (March 27) that to be a mason is optional; to be a Jew is not.

Yours faithfully, VICTOR EPSTEIN, Guernsey Cottage, 93 South End Road, NW3, March 27.

## Windy side of the law

From Mr Robin H. Phillips

Sir, Your editorial writer (March 28) was singularly appropriate, if possibly inadvertent, in his choice of the expression "a grave blow" in connection with the alleged unreliability of the Intoximeter.

Yours truly, R. H. PHILLIPS, 4 Exmoor Street, W10, March 30.







## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## How to add up the productivity sums

Sometimes it seems there is no good news in economics. Manufacturers are cheerful: the Chancellor appears to face years of placidly rising productivity; yet still the problems pile up. Take, for example, the curious tale of British productivity.

For years sluggish productivity topped the list of symptoms of the "British disease". Then came a miracle: manufacturing productivity shot up by more than 5 per cent a year between 1980 and 1983. But now this improvement tops the Jeremiahs' chart, as a reason why Britain's unemployment goes on and on rising.

The upturn in British output began a whole three years ago, in early 1981. Yet, since then, registered unemployment has risen by 800,000. This statistical series appeared to level off in 1983. But the stockbroking firm Phillips & Drew has produced a series which allows for the effect of training schemes and the pre-election deletions from official statistics, and this shows only a brief pause last summer.

Up to, say, the middle of last year, there were some easy explanations. The slump was particularly deep, the recovery painfully slow. Employment could be expected to lag far behind. The upturn was strongest in the oil industry, which employs relatively few people. In the autumn of 1981, production in the rest of the economy actually fell back again for a while.

By last summer, the labour market was looking brighter. Steering clear of the fog surrounding the dole statistics, the figures for vacancies were a welcome beacon. They rose by an average 8 per cent a month from July to September. Employment in the service industries was picking up, even though manufacturing jobs were still disappearing. In the half-year to last September, the total number of jobs in the economy as a whole rose about 80,000.

Then unemployment began to rise again, with a surge at the turn of the year. And the number of vacancies began to fall. But even now there are some soothing short-term explanations. During 1983, the labour force was probably swollen by re-entrants - people who had given up looking for work during the previous three years. The fall in the number of vacancies notified to job centres may have come about as places were filled on the Government's community programme for unemployed adults. Incorrect seasonal adjustment is another favourite whipping-boy. During midsummer and midwinter, there are new cohorts of school-leavers; as some of these find jobs, they displace older workers, who swell the adjusted adults-only unemployment figure watched by analysts. In support of this theory, the rise in the adjusted total has begun to slow down again, from nearly 30,000 a month in January and February to only 11,000 in March.

But there was reason to hope for more than cold comfort this winter. The recovery has been broadening out, as the figures have demonstrated for some months. Maybe, we have only to be patient a little longer: the new trends survey published today by the Confederation of British Industry shows manufacturers to be more hopeful of expansion by the summer than they have been for eight years. Here, however, we come back to the productivity puzzle.

Until the middle of last year, it was possible to be pretty dismissive of the productivity "miracle". It was the response (mainly through closures) to the severe pressures inflicted and self-inflicted, of 1979-81. As the least efficient firms shut up shop, there was an apparent increase in average productivity. Even where these pressures forced change in manning practices, the vice has now been undone. By 1983, productivity was expected to slow down.

Instead, at the end of the year, the Manpower Services Commission noted a new surge. And the CBI today predicts a further rise in manufacturing productivity equal to the average of the past three years: of 5 per cent this year and next.

This is not at all improbable. There is clearly some - goodness knows how much - usable idle capacity; and the improvement in company profits has coincided with a new acceleration in technological change, so the means are there for a re-equipment boom. And there has been enough of a change in work practices to yield some of the productivity gains denied to the companies that invested in the 1970s. So the real productivity "miracle" may be only just beginning.

But what will this do to unemployment? A report published today by Mr John McGregor, for Capel Cure Myers, draws on the considerable research carried out at Warwick University. He starts by forecasting the labour force: perhaps a million more potential workers by 1990, or as few as 600,000 if more discouraged workers drop out. Warwick employment forecasts for each important industry, based on economic growth of about 2 per cent a year, suggests only 400,000 more jobs - and therefore, a rise in unemployment.

Only a marginally less grim logic can be extracted from the Treasury's official forecasts, enlightened by evidence from the Chancellor and others to the Treasury Select Committee of MPs this past week. His strategy rests on slightly higher growth - 2½ per cent on average, for the four years after 1984. This is the average for two economies, oil and non-oil. Since North Sea oil production is expected to ebb after this year, the average conceals a rise in non-oil output of 2½ per cent a year.

Now the labour force is expected to grow - say, by ½ per cent a year. So the Chancellor's growth forecast is enough only to dent unemployment if productivity grows by less than 2 per cent a year. The Treasury appears to be assuming 1½ per cent. That may be high by the dreadful standards of the 1970s, but it is well below the 3 per cent recorded for the whole economy over the past year.

But this is to turn cause and effect around. The rate of growth is not God-given, to be divided between employment and productivity regardless of cost. Without productivity there may be no growth. Even after five years of rising unemployment, the Government has failed to halt the rise in real wages. So Britain's competitiveness can only be maintained against countries who have halted the rise in labour costs either by further rapid rises in productivity or by a fall in the exchange rate (which those Labour politicians who advocate it should remember is just another way of cutting real wages).

If the productivity miracle is sustained, this would mean that British companies are now capable of expanding rapidly without running into inflationary bottlenecks. That is unalloyed good news, and in Keynesian or monetarist language, its consequence is clear. It should mean, not fewer jobs for a fixed rate of growth, but faster growth without inflation - and that is what a government of either economic complexion should aim at.

There is more than a hint, in the Chancellor's Budget decisions, that he does think there has been such a step-change in British potential. Certainly such figures as have appeared since the Budget tend to confirm the view that there is greater risk of an endless dole queue than an upsurge in inflation. It is a narrow gap between Scylla and Charybdis; but productivity can help only to give the economy steerage way.

Sarah Hogg  
Economics Editor

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## £9bn Saudi deficit forecast

Saudi Arabia is estimating a budget deficit of £9 billion (29 billion riyals) for the fiscal year starting today.

This compares with a deficit of 35 billion riyals (6.9 billion) in the fiscal year which ended yesterday, exactly in line with last year's forecast, but at a substantially lower level of revenues and expenditure than estimated.

The budget estimates revenues for the next fiscal year at 241 billion riyals (£41.9 billion) and spending at 269 billion (£50.9 billion) 17 per cent higher than expenditure in the year just ended.

British Airways starts a new life this week as a public limited company. The change from a nationalized industry represents another step on the road towards the airline's privatization next year.

Pension funds have been given the first indication of a recommended form and content for annual accounts, in an exposure draft published today by the Accounting Standards Committee, which also says that pension scheme investments should be included in the accounts at market value.

Proposals by the Office of Fair Trading to introduce a "General Duty to Trade Fairly" are cumbersome, expensive and likely to cause damaging longer-term economic effects the Institute of Directors says.

## First Leisure expected at a premium

Strong demand is expected from investors seeking a stake in Lord Delfont's First Leisure Corporation which is seeking a Stock Exchange listing, and whose prospectus is out today.

The group is raising £10m after expenses from the issue of six million new shares at 180p each. The fresh cash will leave the group virtually unencumbered,

with asset backing of 150p a share, the ability to raise £20m in loans and a market capitalization at the issue price of £44.1m.

The stock market expects a hefty premium on the shares in initial trading and is also anticipating that Lord Delfont may shortly announce a significant deal which could mean the

issue of other new shares before long.

Profits have come from £3.6m to £6.3m over the past five years, mainly from the piers and entertainments sector headed by Mr James Naylor, and the theatre restaurants, dancing and sports divisions headed by Mr John Conlan.

## AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

## Credit boom points to 10% inflation

The furious pace of growth in bank reserves emanating from the Federal Reserve has continued, threatening 8 per cent inflation by late 1984 and 10 per cent during 1985.

Meanwhile, it is apparent that the limiting factor on the present recovery in the US economy is not capacity, no labour but financial capital. With the Federal Reserve Government taking 6 per cent of GNP out of the nation's savings this year, the US domestic savings rate, after depreciation charges, is close to zero.

The major sources of credit supplies to finance the current expansion have been the Federal Reserve and the foreign sector.

But looking ahead, the Federal Reserve must continue to supply large quantities of new reserves during the 1984 election year only to face a need, raised by escalating inflation, to call a halt in 1985. And it is already clear that the foreign sector is more and more

unwilling to provide capital to the US.

This unwillingness is the net result of foreign concern about rising inflation and in America and domestic American concern about the dollar, leading American money managers to commit more and more domestic American funds to foreign markets.

Mr Robert Sinche, chief economist at Bear Stearns, commented last week: "In response to one of the most stimulative monetary expansions on record, private-sector credit usage has risen more rapidly in this recovery than in any recovery in the last 30 years."

"Since its trough in the third quarter of 1982, the rate of credit usage by the household sector has nearly tripled while the strong financial surpluses of the corporate sector have disappeared."

"In fact, the amount of credit used by private, domestic, non-financial sectors of the economy

to generate each dollar of nominal GMP has been this high in only 22 of the 120 quarters since 1954.

Instead of reducing credit dependence in the current recovery, the private sector is using as much credit at the end of the first year of expansion as is usually needed in the third year of an inflationary expansion."

Thus, the barrier into which the US is running is not an orthodox one of labour shortages, on physical capacity in factories. The US is not generating sufficient savings to permit a sustained economic expansion. A recovery quickly translates into a very rapid growth of credit usage and then, after an interlude during which the Central Bank attempts to hold down interest rates by excessive reserves creation, into high interest rates and a ballooning of inflationary expectations.

This is where the US finds

itself. The Federal Reserve attempted for many months in late 1983 and early 1984 to hold the federal funds rate at ½ per cent. This policy had to be abandoned a couple of weeks ago, when, in conjunction with a rise in the prime rate, the federal funds rate was allowed to go above 10 per cent.

The Fed may now attempt to hold the funds rate at around 10 per cent to 10½ per cent. In view of the rapid escalation of credit demand from the private sector and the big reduction that has already taken place in the household sector's net investment position, such constraint on interest rates will not be sustainable by means of continued rapid growth in banks reserves.

While the US Government subsidizes "excess consumption" through the social welfare system, it is hard to see how the US will ever be able to achieve sustained economic growth.

## CU pressed for statement after 28% rise in shares

By Our City Staff

Commercial Union will be pressed to issue a statement early this week following a 28 per cent rise in its share price in two days last week and weekend speculation, that the insurance group is about to sell off its loss-making American arm.

Mr Sandy Marshall, CU's chairman, said yesterday: "I can't rule anything out and I am not prepared to comment on speculation. We will make a statement if we feel it is appropriate and if it is felt that a false market may be created in our shares." The company is due to hold its annual shareholders' meeting in a fortnight's time.

On Thursday and Friday

CU's share price jumped from 185p to 236p before settling to 226p. It is estimated that 12 million shares changed hands, and that in the past three months 10 per cent of the company's shares have been registered in new names.

Although CU has just 1.5 per cent share of the overall US market in property and casualty insurance, in 1983 the US operations paid out 24 per cent more on claims and expenses than it took in premiums, with the ratio almost doubling to 41 per cent in the last quarter.

Two American groups have been mentioned as possible buyers: American International Group and Aetna Life &

Casualty. Sources in the insurance sector suggest they may form a joint venture to pay £400m, equal to £1 per CU share, for the American business.

CU's underwriting losses in America over the last 10 years now total more than £660m, £529m of which have been incurred in the last three years. Last year's result - a loss of £245.4m - was the worst single year so far, and compares with £198m in 1982.

The US results have been largely responsible for CU's overall underwriting losses rising from £57.3m in 1980 to £314.2m last year. The losses cancelled out CU's investment

income and life business profits last year, resulting in the group's first operating loss since 1975.

The company will have to dig into its reserves and retained profits to the tune of £26.7m in order to pay the unchanged dividend to shareholders of 11.8p a share which it is proposing.

A demerger of the US operation would leave a highly rated and expanding life assurance business and a profitable UK and Europe non-life activities. Last month the group announced a 1983 pretax profit of £9.3m, down from £21.5m in 1982. Total life funds rose by £230m during the year to £3.28 billion.

## Institutions set to buy into SE firms

By Philip Robinson

Proposals to allow Britain's top 10 financial institutions to take 2 to 5 per cent of a Stock Exchange firm are being put together by Lazard Brothers, the merchant bank. A number of discussions are at an advanced stage and an announcement of the first shareholding group could be made within the next two months.

Outside ownership of Stock Exchange firms is a key issue which will shape the future trading of the securities markets as British firms reorganize traditional City boundaries to enable them to compete for international trade against the already experienced and well-capitalized big American banks.

Stock Exchange firms need big injections of capital to increase their size which, for some, has been guaranteed by allowing merchant banks, British commercial banks, American commercial banks and mining companies to buy a 29.9 per cent stake in them.

The problem of a firm linking with one or other British financial institution has so far been the likelihood of losing all the buying and selling business from institutions that are not shareholders.

Lazard says its scheme is designed for those firms that do not want to sell out 29.9 per cent to one bank but need additional capital and desire to remain independent. Allowing, say 10 institutions, to take 3 per cent of one firm would, the bank argues, surmount any problems of loss of business.

Since last November, Lazard has spoken to about two dozen of the top broking and jobbing houses (there are still 26 of the major firms whose plans remain a secret) of which about 10 have wanted to know more.

The proposals have the backing of the Bank of England and are being seen as building a strong second-tier of securities houses backed with British money.

The Bank has already indicated that it wants a frontline of British houses to take on the American companies. S. G. Warburgs, National Westminster, Barclays Bank and Midland now have the basis to develop as significant forces. The current maximum shareholding for a single outside shareholder is 29.9 per cent. Mr Philip Wilkinson, chief executive of National Westminster Bank which plans a bank with stockholders Bishop, Bishop, thinks this will rise to 49.9 per cent by this autumn and to 100 per cent next year.

## Go-ahead for sale of Scottish airfields

By Jonathan Davis  
Financial Correspondent

The Government has told the Civil Aviation Authority to press ahead with plans to sell eight publicly owned aerodromes in remote parts of the Scottish islands and highlands.

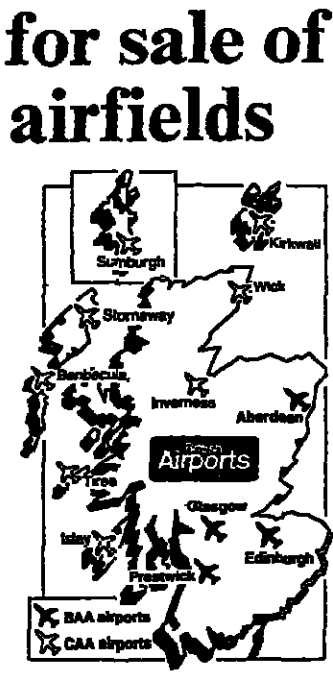
All but one of the eight make losses. They are supported by government grants totalling more than £3m a year in recognition of their vital importance as communication links with the rest of Scotland.

The CAA was first asked by the Government to investigate the possibility of privatizing the aerodromes a year ago. After studying the authority's report for nine months, the Department of Transport has now told the authority to press ahead.

It is asking the Government to clarify whether it is allowed to offer the aerodromes to local authorities as well.

Initial reaction from the private sector has been "insubstantial", he adds. An alternative solution being studied by MPs on the House of Commons Select Committee on Transport is to combine the CAA's eight Scottish aerodromes with the British Airports Authority's four Scottish airports.

This new grouping could then



be sold off either on its own or as part of the general privatization planned for the British Airports Authority.

The eight CAA aerodromes are at Sumburgh, Inverness, Benbecula, Kirkwall, Stornoway, Islay, Tiree, and Wick. The only one which made a profit last year was Sumburgh in the Shetlands which acts as a base for the oil industry's operations in the North Sea.

Losses at the other seven airfields totalled £2.1m before interest payments, and the CAA told MPs last month "the aerodromes as a whole are likely to continue to operate at a loss". Annual losses ranged from £107,000 at Tiree to £484,000 at Inverness.

## Equipment leasing rates slide

By William Kay  
City Editor

Equipment leasing rates have been pared to the bone since the Budget spelled the end of first-year capital allowances. The banks, faced with the loss of the best tax shelter they ever had, have been fighting for every piece of cover they can find.

"It would be more accurate to say that rates have been butchered", Mr Alan Outten, of Forward Trust, Midland Bank's leasing offshoot, said. Based on quarterly payments over a five-year period, rates have come down from a pre-Budget £38 per £1,000 of equipment to as low as £22 in some cases.

When it is considered that such leases involve only 20 repayments, a rate of £50 per £1,000 would return precisely £1,000 to the lessor by the end of the period, or precisely breakeven before the tax effect. But any allowance for risk or notional interest would put rates at these levels into the red, pretax.

There has been particular pressure on the banks to sign deals up before the end of March, so that they could be set against 1983-84 corporation tax. But there will still be a major incentive to pick as many deals as possible into each successive year until April 1986, when the capital allowances are completely replaced by 25 per cent annual writing-down allowances.

## State backing for CCA

By Ian Griffiths

The Government will press ahead with its policy of encouraging nationalized industries to prepare their financial accounts on a current cost accounting basis even though the accounting standard SSAP 16, which sets out the principles of preparation, is to be substantially revised.

The Accounting Standards Committee approved last week a statement of intent to revise SSAP 16, but the new standard will specifically exclude nationalized industries from its

scope. Under the revised accounting rules public listed companies will be obliged to disclose information about the impact of inflation on their results in a note to the accounts rather than as a separate set of financial statements.

British Gas, the Electricity Council, and the Post Office are among the nationalized industries which prepare their main accounts on the basis of SSAP 16, but its revision will not alter their approach.

## Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for all of the Ordinary Shares of First Leisure Corporation PLC, issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List. These abridged particulars do not constitute an invitation to purchase shares.



(Registered in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1980. No. 1594324)

## Offer for Sale by Hill Samuel &amp; Co. Limited

of 6,000,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each at a price of 180p per share, payable in full on application.

## Share Capital

Authorised  
£33,000,000

Issued and now being issued fully paid  
£24,500,000

First Leisure Corporation PLC and its subsidiaries are engaged in leisure activities within the United Kingdom including the operation of theatre restaurants, discotheques, squash clubs and bowling centres, holiday sites, a marina, piers, entertainment and leisure centres, amusement arcades and theatres and the presentation of live shows.

The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now being offered for sale will open at 10.00 am on Thursday 5th April, 1984 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Copies of the Offer for Sale (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) with Application Forms, will be available from:-

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
100 Wood Street,  
London EC2P 2AJ

Cazenove & Co.  
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from the following branches of National Westminster Bank PLC:-

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2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD

80 George Street,  
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7 Booth Street,  
Manchester M2 4AE

15 Clare Street,  
Bristol BS1 1XO

39 Wigmore Street,  
London W1H 0AL

2 St. Vincent Place,  
Glasgow G1 2DT

This Offer for Sale is being advertised in full, with an Application Form, in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph on Monday 2nd April, 1984.

## Credit data out today

This week is the start of the April reporting cycle for British economic data. Today sees news on credit data for February; the January figure was £2965m, slightly below December's record of £2978m.

The credit figures will reflect retail trends during February and provisional estimates, published early in March, showed volume sales up from January's 107.7 to 108.9, encouraging but still below the best levels seen in the fourth quarter last year (110).

Today sees publication of the final figures for retail sales in February. Tomorrow the official reserves for March come out, as well as capital issues and redemptions for March, and February housing starts and completions.

Reserves rose by \$210m in February to just under \$18 billion, while the underlying improvements were \$40m.

On Wednesday the Department of Energy produces advance energy statistics for February.

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: TSB Gilt Fund, Finlay, Bunzl, Conder International, Molins, Phoenix Assurance, Wood (Arthur) & Sons (Longport).

TOMORROW - Interims: AA Finance, Bruntons (Musselburgh) (second interim) New Court Trust, TSB - Telecommunications, West, Finlay, Brammer, Chrasties International, Coplex, Hartons, Keep Trust, Pritchard Services, Riley Leisure, Rotaflex.

WEDNESDAY - Interims: A Beckman, London Provincial Shop Centres, Finlay, Associated Book Publishers, Astbury & Madeley, Biomechanics International, BR Homhair, Guardian Royal Exchange Association, Higgs and Hill, Laidlaw, Mobel, Queens, Moat Houses, Spirax-Sarco, Sun Alliance and London Insurance.

THURSDAY - Interims: Druck Holdings, LWT Holdings, Photo-Me International, Renshaw, Walker & Homer, Thomas Walker, Finlay, Associated British Ports, Cookson Group, Glynned International, GRA Group (amended), Hickson International, Molyns, WM Morrison Supermarkets, Owners Abroad, Thomas Robinson, Scottish TV, G W Sparrow, Stanley Miller Holdings, Stewart Wrightson, United States Debiture Corporation, Connolly Wilson.

FRIDAY - Interims: Scottish Metropolitan Property, Finlay, Eastern Building and Construction Group, Finlay Packaging, North British Canadian Investment, Yorkshire Chemicals.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

Change on week  
FT-SE 100 Index: 11125.2 down 8.8  
FT Index: 877.0 down 14.5  
FT Gilt: 83.19 up 0.07  
FT All Share: 524.20 down 3.13  
Bargains: 26,420  
Datedstream USM Leaders  
Index: 113.5 up 0.01  
New York: Dow Jones Industrial  
Average: 1164.89, up 10.05  
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index  
1014.38 down 147.27  
Amsterdam: 170.7

## CURRENCIES

Change on week  
LONDON  
Sterling \$1.4425 up 5 pts  
DM 80.1 down 0.3  
DM 3.7375 down 0.04  
FF 11.5050 down 0.13  
Yen 324.0 down 0.5  
Dollar Index 126.3 down 0.9  
DM 2.5880 down 0.045  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU £0.5664  
SDR £0.735286



## Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend c Corrected price d interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. a Bid for company. h Pre-merger figures. i Forecast earnings. j Ex capital distribution. k Ex rights. l Ex scrip or share split. l Tax free y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

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INDICES	
FTSE 100	83.19 (83.12)
FTSE 250	86.75 (86.81)
FTSE 350	87.70 (88.15)
FTSE 400	734.7 (891.5)
FTSE 450	4.36% (4.28%)
FTSE 500	9.80% (9.48%)
FTSE 550	12.28 (12.2)

## THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

## Interest rates holding firm... for the moment

One of the current underlying strengths of the gilt-edged market is that few participants expect any domestic stocks to rock the boat. Their major concerns centre on rising US interest rates, the implications of increased tensions in the Middle East and the liquidity crisis which still haunts the world's banking system. There are, however, two domestic issues which are beginning to be viewed warily. The first is accelerating wage inflation. The second is whether British monetary policy has been over-relaxed.

I reviewed the first threat in an article in this column four weeks ago. The conclusion then was that any acceleration in wage inflation, indeed inflation generally, will be relatively modest this year. If there are to be inflation problems they seem more likely to be in 1985 not this year. The Budget and events of recent weeks do not provide any reason to alter this conclusion.

The other area of concern, which has been the subject of much post-Budget discussion, centres on domestic monetary policy. Has it been over-relaxed? Will the next change in policy be to raise interest rates rather than reduce them further? For some the source of this concern is the simple extrapolation that "short-term interest rates usually begin to rise at this stage of the economic cycle". Others expect an acceleration in company and personal borrowings; the former stimulated by an acceleration of capital spending, the latter by further increases in real incomes. The implied increase in the demand for credit relative to the supply of savings would be expected to put upward pressures on interest rates.

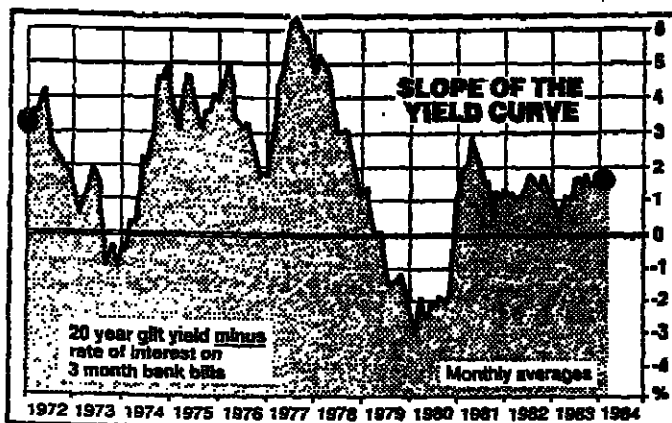
## Credit demand pressure

Our view is that credit demands in total are not yet threatening to put upward pressures on interest rates. They could do later in the year if corporate demands for external finance gather momentum. But even then the risks do not appear to be great. The corporate sector's cash surplus is still very large. True, the Budget will encourage capital spending to be brought forward and this will reduce this cash surplus perhaps rapidly. But it is equally likely that stock/output ratios will be reduced. They are already very high and the abolition of stock appreciation relief will provide a ceiling to any stockbuilding. The relatively low level of industrial disputes also reduces the need for any strategic stockpiling in contrast to the 1970s. The net increase in company borrowings from the banking system this year should therefore be modest by comparison with earlier cycles.

The greater threat, as we see it, is that the market will perceive British monetary policy as being at or near the limits of relaxation which are consistent with a low inflation environment. Once markets fear that policy has been over-relaxed they will begin to discount the inevitable tightening. Gilt yields then rise to reflect the expected increases in interest rates.

How can we assess whether monetary policy has been over-relaxed? Reference to the existing money supply or interest rate data is an unsatisfactory solution. A substantial

Michael Hughes



degree of financial innovation is distorting the money supply by making it much more sensitive to interest rate changes. The level of nominal interest rates, on the other hand, is also a very loose guide because it does not take into account expectations of future inflation and the effects of taxation. Index-linked stocks do facilitate a measure of long-term inflationary expectations but they do not provide a view of the anticipated inflation rate over the short-term. Consequently, it is extremely difficult to measure real short-term interest rates.

## Monetary policy evidence

One alternative measure of monetary policy which gets around these problems is the interest rate yield curve measured by the difference between 20-year gilt yields and three-month interest rates. This provides a useful measure of the relative tightness or otherwise of monetary policy. When short-term interest rates rise significantly above the long-term bond yield, money can be said to be tight. As such level the long-run expected rate of inflation as embodied in the bond yield, if such an inverted yield is sustained it will eventually be realized that increased interest costs cannot necessarily be passed on in the future. Cost-cutting programmes emerge and demand weakens. The effects of a tight monetary policy begin to come through via-reduced demand. In turn, inflationary pressures are also reduced.

## Balance of payments

The problem with a relaxed monetary policy as reflected in easy credit conditions and a positive yield curve, is that it facilitates increases in inflationary demands. When demand expands beyond a certain point it becomes reflected in price changes or a balance of payments deterioration and not in a real increase in output. The balance of payments trend and/or changes in the exchange rate therefore provide useful cross checks to this method of assessing monetary policy.

Two other points should be noted. First, this long minus short yield difference tends to lead money supply developments. Thus, an increase in long rates relative to short rates usually signals an increase in the demand for money in the near future. Second, this way of defining monetary policy probably overstates the degree of tight money since short rates

really need to rise substantially above long rates before money can really be said to be tight.

The current evidence suggests monetary policy is slack, not tight. The accompanying graph plots the recent history of this short/long-term interest rate comparison. It highlights the very tough monetary stand taken in the Tories' first year of office, 1979-80. Subsequently, policy has been progressively eased, the one exception being the first half of the fiscal year 1982-83. This tightening was quickly reversed. A continuous easing of monetary policy began at the end of 1982.

As the graph clearly demonstrates, the degree of slackness is still modest by comparison with the average for the 1970s. It is not even out of line with the average for years. But the recent weakening in sterling's trade-weighted index and the overall balance of payments trend both acting as crosscheck indicators warn us that we may be hearing the limits of any safe relaxation.

The strong performance of the stock market and the relatively high increases in house and land prices provide similar warnings. Moreover, taking up an earlier point, the relaxation in policy to date signals an acceleration in money demand before the year is out; for the interest rate yield curve leads changes in the rate of growth of money demand.

This evidence, however, only provides an initial warning for the gilt market. The degree of policy relaxation is not yet so substantial that we can expect gilt yields to break out of their flat trading range which has characterized the last 18 months. At worst this evidence strengthens the 10 per cent yield barrier, but even this could be temporary, depending on how events unfold overseas later this year.

## Combination of stability

For the moment stability seems to be the order of the day on the domestic scene. It is more than 20 years since Britain experienced the combination of modest acceleration in output growth coincident with a modest acceleration in inflation. Economic forecasters who competed in the 1970s to identify the next economic extreme Britain was heading for, now enjoy a more peaceful existence. The gilt market is reflecting this stability. The risks of domestic shocks, be they wage inflation or the effects of an over-relaxed monetary policy, do not yet appear to be significant.

The author is a partner and chief economist of the stockbroker de Zoete & Bevan.

## USM REVIEW

## Shopfitter and meat group add to diversify

The steady flow of companies to the Unlisted Securities Market shows no sign of diminishing, with two due to make their debut today.

Havelock Europa and Meadow Farm Produce are located in such diverse fields as shopfitting and meat wholesaling. Their arrival will lift the number of USM-traded companies to 230 compared with the 12 recruited for the market's launch in November 1980.

Samuel Montagu the merchant bank, has placed 2,675,000 shares of Havelock Europa at 75p a share. Capital Cure Myers, the stockbroker, is behind the Meadow Farm launch. It has placed 1,540,000 shares at 130p each.

Havelock is an interesting spin-off from Mackays Stores, a privately owned fashion shops chain from north of the border. After the placing Mackays retains 49 per cent of the shopfitting business and says it has no intention of selling its shareholding. However, the presence of such a large shareholder must encourage takeover speculation. After all, Mackays has sold 51 per cent of Havelock; why not the rest of the capital if the price is rewarding?

Samuel Montagu is placing 45 per cent of the equity. Directors account for the remaining 6 per cent.

## The USM price table is on facing page

The shopfitting business is a prime example of an offspring outgrowing its corporate parent. Havelock was started in 1972 as a division of Mackays by two of its present directors, Mr Barry Ward (managing), and Mr Alan Latham (commercial).

Initially, Mackays represented all its work. Two years later the company took on shopfitting for other retail chains. Today its customers include House of Fraser, Dixons, British Shoe Corporation and W. H. Smith.

Mackays, which has around 140 shops and is busy upgrading its branches from price-conscious outlets to more relaxed family fashion stores, will collect £1.6m from the share sale.

Havelock expects to make pre-tax profits of at least £450,000 in the year ending mid-April. This would compare with £235,000 in the previous year. On the forecast tax charge the shares were placed at 17.7 times prospective earnings.

Meadow Farm has grown fat on the spread of pub steak bars. It was once a small chain of butcher's shops run by the present managing director, Mr Ron Randall. He started supplying meat to catering outlets, and eight years ago decided that wholehearted better rewards than retailing. The shops were sold and Mr Randall moved into a leased factory at Milton Keynes.

Mr Randall, aged 36, and other directors have sold 1,040,000 shares. The rest were new shares. All told, 34 per cent of the company was placed.

Meadow Farm has made remarkable progress but some investors may worry about its high degree of exposure to just a handful of customers.

The company's projects have grown dramatically in the past year. In the year to last April the pre-tax figure was £282,000; for the year ended on Friday a £625,000 profit is forecast.

At 130p Meadow Farm shares have been placed at 10.5 times earnings.

## ORDINARY SHARES

## Where to sink your funds in the N Sea

Carol Ferguson

## RECOMMENDATIONS AND ASSET VALUES

Company	Price (p)	Asset value range (p/share)	Premium/Discount Asset value %
Carlisle	220	138-187	59-18
Charterhall	75	49-82	55-23
Charterhouse	142	87-125	63-14
Clyde	136	84-95	62-43
Floyd	87	43-67	112-36
Goal	116	67-75	73-58
Premier	54	42-46	30-18
Saxon	295	231-279	29-6
Sovereign	289	248-343	17-14

It may be argued from the first observation that these shares are all too expensive. This is not necessarily so, especially as the asset values are only one component in the price.

There are many reasons why share prices in general could be above the asset value, since there are advantages in owning shares compared with having a direct interest in the underlying assets. In particular, shares are much more readily marketable. In addition, the liability of the shareholder is limited to the value of the shares. The owner of the asset could be involved in theoretically unlimited expenditure on developments.

Finally, the shareholder can diversify his risk effortlessly by owning several different shares. It has often proved difficult for some small companies to obtain a good spread of interests.

## Lack of money

These arguments help to explain why the exploration companies' share prices may in general be above asset values. What it does not explain is why some are at relatively greater premiums than others. Our

view is that there is good value to be had among these companies, but it is essential to choose companies which are (a) financially strong, (b) have good management and (c) have an active drilling programme.

Until recently, most of the small companies have been hampered by a lack of money. They had no income other than what they could raise from their shareholders. By buying production, all but one of the companies in the table have provided themselves with a regular income and have gone a long way towards securing their futures financially. None of them will need to approach the shareholders for funds in the foreseeable future unless they make acquisitions. The company without production, Floyd, has sufficient cash resources to see it through 1984.

Management can be judged only by its record, and many of these companies have now been in existence long enough for a judgment to be made about the success or failure of the management.

Growth of the asset base is one measure of management's success. This can be achieved by being a partner in a group

which makes an oil discovery such as LASMO, Tricentrol or Saxon.

For these companies, when luck has played a significant role, the management's job is only just beginning. It has to find the means to pay for what is likely to be a very expensive development in relation to the resources of the company.

The management must also develop a strategy to use the profits from its first development of fund future growth. Oil is, after all, a wasting asset and the reserves must be replaced to prevent earnings from declining after a few years. It is not necessary to find oil to be successful oil company. Many companies such as Charterhouse and Clyde have grown by acquisitions.

## Short-term influence

Although we have not included exploration acreage in our asset values, this is, together with drilling plans, an important determinant of the share price. Companies with active drilling programmes will attract the interest of shareholders and prices can move dramatically up or down on the basis of well results.

Drilling activity is likely to be a short term influence on the share price. Many of these companies have such small market capitalizations that a small percentage interest in a small find can make a big difference to them. Similarly, a dry hole can leave a big gap in their meagre resources. Another short-term influence will be merger activity. From time to time these shares are subject to bid speculation. Generally speaking, small quoted oil companies tend to look expensive to predators and they can often buy assets more cheaply by acquiring them direct.

In the last analysis, the serious investor is backing management. The risks in the oil business, and especially among the smaller exploration stocks, are enormous, but so are the rewards. Good fortune in finding oil is not essential, although it certainly helps. But good management, by creating opportunities, will create its own good fortune and in so doing will make money for the shareholders.

The author is a research partner of stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie & Co.

## Just the job for Britain

## IBM's record investment in Britain in 1983

Sir Edwin Nixon CBE, Chairman and Chief Executive of IBM United Kingdom Holdings Limited, has announced that the group turnover for 1983 was £1,677 million, an increase of 35% over the previous year.

## Highlights from Sir Edwin's report:

## STRONG DEMAND

"The high demand for our products continued right across the range from our largest systems to the Personal Computer.

Revenue from our UK customers rose 30% over the previous year.

## EXPORTS UP

Our two British factories increased their exports to countries in the rest of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Total exports from the UK rose by 43% to £745 million.

	1983	1982	Increase
Turnover	1677	1240	35
Profit before Tax	255	225	13
Profit after Tax	147	104	41
Capital Expenditure	146	119	23

## MORE JOBS

We recruited almost 1000 men and women last year. Total employment of IBM in the UK is now over 16,000.

## INDIRECT JOBS

IBM awarded contracts worth £215 million to its suppliers last year, 80% of which went to British companies. As a result about 10,000 further British jobs were sustained or created.

## INVESTMENT

In the UK, capital investment continued at a strong rate. A major project was the occupation of the South Bank marketing centre.

A new factory unit was opened in the town of Greenock to manufacture the Personal Computer.

## IBM INSTITUTE

As part of its programme of building bridges between industry and education, IBM launched the IBM Institute.

The first project is at Cambridge University, working with the Department of Engineering to explore new ways of using information technology in curriculum development.

For a copy of IBM UK's Annual Review, which will be available in late April, write to the Corporate Promotion Manager, IBM United Kingdom Limited, North Harbour, Portsmouth PO63AU.

IBM

## Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	8 1/4%
Barclays	8 1/4%
BCCI	8 1/4%
Citibank	8 1/4%
Consolidated Cds	8 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	8 1/4%
Lloyds Bank	8 1/4%
Midland Bank	8 1/4%
Nat Westminster	8 1/4%
TSB	8 1/4%
Williams & Glyn's	8 1/4%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

\* 7 day deposits on terms of tender £10,000, 10% £10,000 up to £50,000, 10% £50,000 and over, 7 1/4%.

## APPOINTMENTS

## Secretary at House of Fraser

House of Fraser: Mr D. K. Milligan has retired as company secretary but he will remain a director in a non-executive capacity. Mr B. S. Hodge becomes the new company secretary. Mr L. F. Drevitt has been appointed joint managing director of Harrods. Mr A. Clark has been made assistant managing director of Harrods. Mr P. Huguenot and Mr P. Martin have joined the board of A.C. Illum A/S in Copenhagen. Mr B. J. Gladwin has been appointed controller of management services throughout the House of Fraser Group.

Royds Advertising Group: Mr Bill Bowman has succeeded Mr Nicholas Royds as chairman.

Arthur Guinness and Sons: Mr David J. H. Slater becomes director of corporate development from July 1.

Standard Chartered Bank: Mr Stuart S. Tarrant has been appointed as an executive director.

Costain Group: Mr Gordon R. Haworth has joined the board.

Barclays Merchant Bank: Mr Michael Peterson, at present the director in charge of the

corporate services division, has been made head of the merchant banking division of Barclays Bank International in New York from June 30 to succeed Mr Nicholas Selbie, who has been appointed director in charge of the corporate services division of Barclays Merchant Bank from the same date. Mr Neil Harland, assistant director, has been appointed an executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank. Mr Joe McCann, at present attached to Barclays Bank Group central advances department and formerly managing director of Bermuda Provident Bank, has been appointed an executive director of Barclays Merchant Bank. Mr John Nelson, formerly a vice-president of American Express International Banking Corporation, and an executive director of Amex Bank, has also been made an executive director.

Association of Consortium Banks: Mr Garrett F. Bouton, managing director of Scandinavian Bank, has been elected chairman.

Boccam Group: Mr J. F. B. Hunter, Dr K. R. L. Mansford and Mr V. J. Steel have joined the board.

The Institution of Mechanical and General Technician Engineers: Sir Monty Finniston has become president.

British Railways Board: Mr David Williams, deputy international director, has been made director of international marketing and director, Channel Tunnel, from June 1 on the retirement of the present director, Mr P. A. Kea.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange

## HAMILTON OIL CORPORATION

(Incorporated in the State of Colorado, U.S.A.)

## Share Capital

Authorised	Issued	To be issued and outstanding
100,000,000	shares of common stock, \$0.25 per value	up to 25,388,572
2,000,000	shares of series A preference stock, \$1.00 per value	up to 1,118,072
1,000,000	shares of preferred stock, \$1.00 per value	—

The shares of common stock, \$0.25 per value and the shares of series A preference stock, \$1.00 per value have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Dealings in the shares will start today.

Particulars relating to Hamilton Oil Corporation are available in the External Statistical Service and copies may be obtained during normal business hours (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 19th April 1984 from:—

Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
20 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3P 3DB

Cazenove & Co.  
12 Tokenhouse Yard  
London EC2R 7AH



# Watford learn that there is no substitute for quality

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

**Watford.....0**  
**Liverpool.....2**

Joe Fagan still blinking with surprise described it as "a peculiar game". Before it started he and his charges held "one of our lengthier team meetings". It lasted for a minute. That was all the time they needed to agree to sustain the aggression they employed against Everton in the Milk Cup Final replay last Wednesday night.

They emerged like raging bulls, only to find that the matadors had gone home. So, it seemed, had the audience. Liverpool aim to subdue the supporters of their opponents but, as Fagan admitted, "there was no need today. For the first half hour at least there was not atmosphere at all."

The crowd must be excused if they were stunned by Watford's own unusual line-up. It looked as though Graham Taylor had written his team sheet on a faulty typewriter. The names of Jackett and Barnes had climbed up a line and that of Sherwood, the first on the list, had fallen off the top.

Taylor himself unravelled the mystery. He brought in Steele to keep goal for the first time since the middle of October. "To give his some light at the end of the tunnel. His contract ends this season and, as a reward for all his hard work in the reserves, it was time to give him a big game."

Jackett, pulled back from midfield, was told to cling to Dalgleish, and Barnes, withdrawn from the front, was instructed to follow Wark. Taylor's overall plan, now that relegation has been removed from this season's schedule, is to broaden the education of his youngsters. So far they have learnt fast but here they found themselves unable to put a lesson as crushing as it is simple. There is no substitute for quality. Try as they might, they knew that in all probability Rush and Wark, two genuine goal scorers, would unhinge them and that Dalgleish would be responsible for showing his colleagues the door.



Wark (10) is congratulated by his colleagues after scoring the first goal. (Photograph: Chris Cole)

## Celtic keep hopes alive

By Hugh Taylor

Celtic kept alive their slender hopes of winning the premier division championship by beating Aberdeen 1-0 at Parkhead. But they were fortunate to take both points even though their determined and often stylish display was a vast improvement on that of the previous week against Rangers in the final of the League Cup, and Aberdeen should at least have shared the spoils because of an inspired second-half performance.

David Hay, the Celtic manager, admitted that despite the wind, through a goal scored rather luckily by McRae, his club's hopes of overtaking Aberdeen remain remote. Their rivals have a four-point advantage and two games in hand. "We will keep pegging away and hope that Aberdeen will falter," he said.

There is little chance, however, of the leaders losing their way, although they will have to remedy

## Fellows Park buyer found

Walsall have sold their Fellows Park ground subject to permission being granted to allow a commercial development of the site. The third division club are now negotiating with their local authority to build a new stadium about three miles away.

Their chairman, Ken Wheldon, said in his report to shareholders at the annual meeting on Saturday that a buyer had been found for the ground.

Malcolm Allison, the former Middlesbrough manager, is to take the club to an industrial tribunal, claiming unfair dismissal. Allison, 56, was dismissed when he refused to sign players to help the club's survival.

## England at Maracana

England's friendly international match against Brazil on June 10 will be played at Rio de Janeiro's Maracana Stadium. The game is one of a series the Brazilians are to play to celebrate the seventh anniversary of their football association. They will play Argentina on June 18 and Uruguay on June 13.

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Operation Goodison... Andy Gray of Everton takes flight while Southampton's Mark Wright takes it on the chin. (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

## Absentees make this a poor practice drill

By Clive White

**Everton.....1**  
**Southampton.....0**

"This is a practice drill," came an unintentionally fitting announcement over the tannoy during Saturday's second half. Obviously the Goodison Park security people did not realise that with match starting three and a half hours earlier than usual because of the Grand National, their normally private fire drill would have an audience of 20,000.

The crowd could have told them by then that, even as practice, it was a poor show. Southampton were, mysteriously, without for of their best men on parade, and the general shape and commitment of those present bore little relation to what it

will be in a fortnight's time, when the real battle between these two teams takes place in the semi-finals of the FA Cup.

The missing four were dropped or injured, though Lawrie McMenemy, the manager, did not stop to clarify who was what. He ignored the coincidence that Agboola, Dennis Worthington and Williams were all within a booking's distance of suspension. Wright, Southampton's most impressive performer, seemed a better candidate for a rest, having been withdrawn from two England parties recently. But the answer to that particular puzzle was that his suspect ankle could not take two games a week.

There was a delicious touch of irony about the next announcement over the tannoy. "Stand by for Operation Goodison", it said. The

faithful thousands of Everton had been standing by for the 14 years for a master plan that would bring them back to the top of the league.

The Everton players showed their appreciation of such patience and support by thumping two dozen plastic balls, bought by themselves, into the crowd before the start. They did not give many balls away during the rest of the afternoon.

They further rewarded the crowd in a small way with a display of strength and character. After nationwide coverage of their heartrending Milk Cup performances in the previous seven days, they must have decided they had nothing to hide.

It would be reasonable to think they also had nothing more to give. But Everton wisely guarded against collapse, appreciating the nearness

of relegation and, possibly, another Wembley date.

Without Agboola, their sweeper, Southampton did not even play to their safeguard system. Richardson, Heath and Gray, wholeheartedly back in cup contention after being Milk Cup-bid, punched several holes through the new grass and the Shilton needed to be at his most alert.

The goal, after 39 minutes, began typically with the "sure-footed" touches of Reid and Bailey and ended classically with a header by Gray.

EVERTON: R Southall; G Stevens, J Bailey, K Richardson, D Morrison, P Reid, A Hargreave, S. Smith, A. Gray, S. Richardson. SOUTHAMPTON: P Shilton; M. Williams, P. Poyet, I. Golan, D. Puckett, M. Whitfield, M. Wright, N. Holmes, S. Moran, I. Reid, D. Richardson, K. Redfern (Whitley Bay).

## England's squad down to 15

By Stuart Jones

England's preparations are troubled. These four introductory words have become almost as familiar as the fixtures themselves and will continue to be so for as long as international matches are jammed into an already overcrowded domestic schedule. The clubs may prosper but the country has suffered once again.

Nine days before the home championship tie against Northern Ireland at Wembley, Bobby Robson selected 20 players. By the time his squad had gathered yesterday, he found that his list of first choices had dwindled to 15. As well as Sansom, who withdrew in midweek, the casualties include Duxbury, Mahboub, Mearns and Williams.

Since neither Mahboub, Williams nor Mearns were expected to start against the Irish on Wednesday night, the fates might have been more unkind to Robson, who has decided not to call up any replacements. Nevertheless, he has lost both of the full backs he picked against France five weeks ago.

Kennedy, as the only remaining left back, is therefore assured of his first cap at the age of 29. Kennedy, who broke a Liverpool record for an outfield player by playing in his 165th successive game on Saturday, suspected that his international opportunity had gone.

Anderson, who has yet to play for England under Robson, is the main recognized right back, although Gregory played there against Hungary in Budapest last October.

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## United pay for their lack of composure

By Nicholas Harling

United's frenzy on a day when the boisterous wind was as uncontrolled as some of their play.

That United were kept at a distance said much for the defence, which brought in the full-backs, McNaught and Bennett, and the vision of those in front of them, Hunt, Greashall and Mackenzie.

Mackenzie it was who put Albion on their way in the thirty-seventh minute when Hogg's headed clearance from Statham's cross was held up in the wind, laying bare United's defence. Morley spotted that Mackenzie was unmarked and the ball was rammed past Bailey.

The wind was also probable to blame for Albion's second goal, in the seventy-ninth minute, when Bailey, under pressure from Thompson, could not get Morley's cross, which Regis swept into the unguarded net. There was time left only for Whiteside to hook wide and then to combine with Watkins to send Stapleton through the goalkeeper.

Had it been Robson from such a range, United might have scored. Stapleton, however, was not equal to the task.

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## Threadbare derby for the faithful



# SPORT 19

## CYCLING

### Cold-blooded tactics cannot deny the quality of Kelly

From John Wilcockson, Merebeke, Belgium

For the second time in two weeks, Sean Kelly has finished second in the European classic. But the Irishman's performance yesterday in the Tour of Flanders emphatically

On a dry, cold day, the 181 starters remained together for most of the 90 miles until the half-mile climb of the narrow, cobbled Kwameont, where the Panasonic

In the Milan-San Remo race last month, it took an inspired Francesco Moser to beat him. Yesterday, only cold-blooded team tactics gave victory to the Dutchman, Joss Lammeris, one of two Panasonic-Raleigh riders who had tagged Kelly during a spectacular break in the final 40 minutes of this 260-mile race.

"It wasn't sporting, the way the two Raleigh men acted", Kelly complained at the finish, where he easily won the sprint for second place. "Since after Lammeris had crossed the line for the first classic win of his career."

Neither Lammeris nor his teammate, Ludo de Keulenaer, of Belgium, contributed to the success of the ultimate sprint break.

The 100 km follow-up was the last kilometers, the Irish rider said, "and then I had to chase each time they attacked."

They were already dictating the race. They dug out a 100 km clear lead by the even steeper Koppenberg hill. Here, Kelly just averted falling in a domino-effect crash. But he was eighth over the top to join 11 others in the first race break.

With them were four Panasonic men, including Phil Anderson, of Australia, but 16 others linked up with them during the following 15 km on a succession of cobbled lanes.

Then, 56 miles from the finish, the seeds were sown for the eventual winning move. A two-minute lead was taken by the Dutchman, Mathys and Ferdi van den Haute, and more riders joined the chasing group, including the champion, Greg Leontiad, who had been delayed by his crash.

RESULT: 1, J. Lammeris (Raleigh), 196 miles in 5h 33min 45sec; 2, S. Kelly (Pan), at 25minsec; 3, J. Anderson (Aus), at 26minsec; 4, S. P. Mathys (Bel); 5, L. de Keulenaer (Bel); 7, G. Leontiad (Bel); 8, P. Cohen (Bel) and 11 others. Other placings: 15, P. Lammeris at 49 min; 23, P. Anderson (Aus) at 49sec.

## Washam wins with a flourish

Mark Walsham, the 21-year-old five came together with 11 miles to

international speed rider, won the Grand Prix Period International race at Bedfordshire yesterday, covering the 108 miles in 4hr 11min 33sec. Walsham, of Chesterfield, outprinted the British Olympic hope Mark Bell, of Manchester Wheelers, who won this event last year.

Per Sandahl of Denmark was third with Darryl Webster (Manchester Wheelers) fourth and Alan Gornall (Clayton Velo), fifth. These

go and left their sprint until 200 yards to go when Webster led out his teammate Bell, only for Walsham to surprise them both.

Webster won the mountains specification awarded on points gathered at 22 hill sprints of the tough Chiltern circuit.

RESULTS: 1. M Walsam (Chesterfield, 4hrs 11mins 33sec); 2. M Bell (Manchester Wheelers), 4:11:54; 3. P Sandahl (Den.), 4:12:02; 4. Webster (Manchester 10), 4:11:35; 5. A Gornall (Clayton Velo), 4:11:35; 6. K Morgan (CC Luton), 4:21:22.

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## HOCKEY

# E Grinstead win on penalties

By Sydney Friskin

East Grinstead.....	1
Southgate .....	1

East Grinstead claimed their second big scalp in the club championship when they eliminated Southgate in the quarter-final round on penalty strokes after extra time yesterday. In the first round they had beaten Slough 3-0.

The penalty-shoot, harness was

## RUGBY LEAGUE

# Intentions never in doubt

By Keith Macklin

Going to Wembley in May is regarded as an annual family outing in Widnes. So much so that League officials wonder whether the shine has gone off the occasion for Widnes followers, producing the threat of a below-par attendance for the big derby confrontation with Wigan on May 5.

The Widnes players, however, have certainly not lost their appetite

taken mainly in a swirling snow shower during which Ian Taylor, the East Grinstead goalkeeper, made three saves. Owen, in goal for Wembley, was superb. Richard Leman's conversion won the match for East Grinstead by 8-7 on strokes.

Southgate will look back ruefully on the penalty stroke they missed in the last minute of extra time. Wernham who took it, tried moving the wrong way, but the shot missed the mark. In extra time Southgate earned eight short corners, but 12 altogether in the match.

In the first half, dominated by Southgate, Taylor came to the rescue of East Grinstead, saving from Moulton, Shaw and Craig. East Grinstead raised their game in the second half, and van Asselt put them at the head in the 60th minute, picking up a free hit from the right, by James Leman. But within two minutes Southgate drew level. Kerly scored on the follow-up from a short corner.

**SABOTAGE**—Taylor, M Leman (captain), G Cole, (Lub, A Bessley), M Thompson (see P Lloyd), R Leman, H Bentley, J Leman, N Leman, D Adams, A Jones, R Adams.

**SOUTHGATE:** D J Owens, J Dunne, M Spray, D Craig, (Jennings), A Wallace, J Shaw, S Dodds, H Leman, C Leman, J Leman, M Alcock.

**GOALKEEPERS:** Shaw, Sligh (Midland Counties) J Hullars (Gloucestershire County)

**QUARTER FINAL ROUND:** Melksham v Parkhouse 1-0; Parkway 1-0; St Austins 2-0; Housdon 1-0. The Semi-Final Round (April 14

for Wembley). They put an end to the Leeds hoodoo with a tremendous display of tackling which stunned all Leeds supporters. The four goals were brilliant tries, one in each half, i.e., s. 35-4 semi-final triumph at Swinton on Saturday.

They went into a quick lead with a brilliant try by Burke, who linked up after a neat switch of play between the halves. The referee kicked a long-range penalty after adding the points to his own try, and O'Neill dropped a goal, to make it 9-0. Leeds came back briefly just before half-time, Holmes and Webb.

In the second half, despite facing a fierce wind, Widnes tackled with the determination of men intent on reaching Wembley for the seventh time in 10 years, and Lydian ran 55 yards in a brilliant drive.

In yesterday's championship games, the two Full clubs swept onwards towards a title confrontation, with big wins at Wakefield and Whitehaven. Warrington won 20-0 against Bradford, a terrific challenge, but Castleford suffered an unexpectedly heavy defeat at Leigh.

**FIRST DIVISION:** Bradford Northern 16, Harringey 15; Leigh 30, Castleford 4; St Helens 16, Wigan 16; Wakefield 16, Walsby 16; Whitehaven 10, Hull 25; Wigan 25, Hull 20.

**SECOND DIVISION:** Barrow 54, Batley 25; Blackpool Borough 36, Doncaster 12; Carlisle 16, Rochdale 16; Wigan 16, Halifax 16; Huddersfield 25, Bramley 10; Hyvion 18,

[illegible]

**Longo (P)** 284.

**GOLF**

**JAKARTA:** Indonesian Open championship: 286: T. Gede (Aus) 70, 71, 85, 282; Lu Chien (Tai) 70, 70, 70, 210; S. Alotiza (Phi) 69, 70, 71; M. Clayton (Aus) 70, 72, 70, 286; D. Hobbs (US) 68, 74, 72, 72; A. Pasa (US) 71, 72, 71, 72; Ho Sung San (Tai) 71, 71, 70, 74.

**GYMNASTICS**

**YOKOHAMA:** International meeting: Men: 1, G. Katsura (Japan), 8.70 pts. Perfect bars: 1, G. Katsura (Japan), 8.70 pts. Pommel horse: 1, H. Koriishi (Japan), 9.70 pts. Rings: 1, K. Tanaka (Japan), 8.75 pts. Vault: 1, H. Koriishi (Japan), 8.65 pts. Horizontal bar: 1, H. Koriishi (Japan), 8.90 pts. Men: Beam: 1, Huang Chin (China), 9.80 pts. Unseen bars: 1, H. Koriishi (Japan), 9.75 pts. Vault: 1, T. Colomo (US), 9.52 pts. Floor exercise: 1, L. Witwer (US), 9.55 pts.

**SWIMMING**

**INDIANAPOLIS:** US indoor championship: Men: 100m breaststroke: J. Moffitt 1min 33.15sec. 200m breaststroke: P. Miralles, 53.91sec. 100m backstroke: D. Ryan, 66.01. 1,500m freestyle: J. Kostoff, 15:28.25. 400m medley relay: Florida Aquatics and Company, both 4:00.10. 100m butterfly: B. Mitchell, 1:28.93. 200m backstroke: B. Mitchell, 1:28.95. 1,500m freestyle: M. Richardson, 18:12.87. 400m medley relay: Michigan Vets, 4:13.50.

**TENNIS**

**BOCA RATON:** Florida: Grand Prix Series (Men) 5-6, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3. J. Connors vs J. Aris 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

**INCENTRO:** Women's tournament: B. Hart vs A. Williams 6-3, 6-3. 6-4. J. Jordan vs B. Hart 7-5, 5-7. H. B. Sukawa (Cz) vs M. Casale 7-5, 6-3, 6-3. H. Mandorica (Cz) vs B. Bunge 6-7, 6-4.

**AAU HALF-MARATHON SERIES:** Thousands-mile: 1, E. Putnam (Bos), 1:17.04m. 100m: 1, J. Ashworth, 1:04.40. 2, G. Forster, 1:04.63. 3, S. Adams, 1:04.25. Women: 1, S. Adams, 1:04.25.

**GRANDPRIX:** Valley Harrier race relay (5 x 3M): male: 1, Alderston, 84m 8 sec. 2, Reading, 84:21. 3, Thames Valley Harriers, 85.5. Female: age 3, 18.10 (Purley).

**SHOOTING**

**SEALAND:** Open: Chis International: 100m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 6,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 12,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 25,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 51,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 102,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 204,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 409,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 819,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,638,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,276,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 6,553,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 13,107,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 26,214,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 52,428,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 104,857,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 209,715,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 419,430,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 838,860,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,677,721,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,355,443,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 6,710,886,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 13,421,772,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 26,843,545,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 53,687,091,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 107,374,182,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 214,748,364,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 429,496,729,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 858,993,459,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,717,986,918,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,435,973,836,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 6,871,947,673,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 13,743,895,347,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 27,487,790,694,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 54,975,581,388,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 109,951,162,777,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 219,902,325,555,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 439,804,651,110,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 879,609,302,220,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,759,218,604,441,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,518,437,208,883,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 7,036,874,417,766,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 14,073,748,835,532,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 28,147,497,671,065,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 56,294,995,342,131,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 112,589,990,684,262,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 225,179,981,368,524,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 450,359,962,737,049,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 900,719,925,474,099,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,801,439,850,948,198,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,602,879,701,896,396,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 7,205,759,403,792,793,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 14,411,518,807,585,587,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 28,823,037,615,171,174,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 57,646,075,230,342,348,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 115,292,150,460,684,697,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 230,584,300,921,379,395,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 461,168,601,842,758,790,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 922,337,203,685,517,580,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,844,674,407,371,035,161,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 3,689,348,814,742,070,323,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 7,378,697,629,484,140,646,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 14,757,395,258,968,281,292,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 29,514,790,517,936,562,585,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 59,029,581,035,873,125,171,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 118,059,162,071,746,250,342,400m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 236,118,324,143,492,500,684,800m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 472,236,648,286,985,001,369,600m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 944,473,296,573,970,002,739,200m: 1, J. C. Brown (US), 1:04.40. 1,888,946,593,147,940,005,478,40







## BOXING

## Pearce to undergo second brain scan

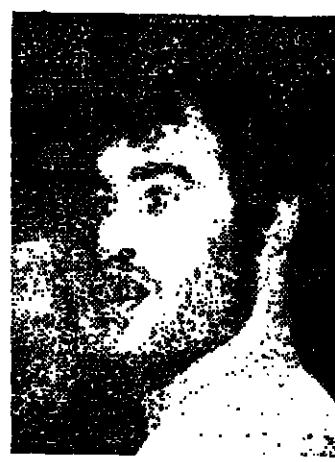
By Srikumar Sen  
Boxing Correspondent

A cloud has appeared over the career of David Pearce just as he was looking brighter for the title of world cruiserweight champion. After his severe points loss at the hands of Lucien Debraze of France, the European heavyweight champion, at Lincoln on Friday, Pearce is to be given a medical examination by a British Boxing Board of Control to see whether he has suffered any damage to his brain during the fight.

This kind of examination is done with boxes who have had a knock-out and is generally not done for alarm and despondency. In Pearce's case it is different, as he was badly hurt in the fight. It is difficult to see why Pearce should have suffered any damage on having since he is usually on his feet after a fight. In the evening end, though from a light punch.

An damage he may have had in the past could go back to his childhood, when he found himself in the usual scrapes that boys can get into in towns like Newport. Pearce himself has said that once he was hit by a brick on the head, which he said he had a headache for a week.

Even if Pearce is cleared this time by the doctors, the board may still advise him to consider retirement if he takes into account the view of any experts at the ringside in images that Pearce showed that he



Pearce: likes a good scrap

did not have enough technical ability to take on world-class boxers, even crumpleweights.

Some believed that he took too much punishment. I do not feel that he was in distress at any stage of the contest. In fact, he was strong enough to fight the eighth round champion title. It is a pity that Pearce resorted to Victor McLaglen's Hollywood style of fighting in the later stages that made him look crude against the well-disciplined champion.

Pearce is one of those devil-may-care types who thrive on good scraps and his performance against the Frenchman should not be used to push him into retirement. Unless something sinister is seen in a new scan, the board will have a job that, though he is not a world cruiserweight division, he has no business being in the top 10 or thinking of boxing for a world title.

## Hagler praises Roldan

Las Vegas (Reuters) - Squinting through a swollen right eye, Juan Domingo Roldan, of Argentina, admitted that he knew he was beaten in the end of the third round of his bout against the undisputed world middleweight champion, Roldan, on Friday night.

Roldan, making his first attempt in the title, suffered the eye injury in the third round, staggered on much to referee Tony Perez, stopped the fight early in the tenth round of Hagler's ninth defence.

Roldan caught Hagler off balance early in the first round of the scheduled 15 rounds fight. Hagler admitted that he was embarrassed by the knockdown, the first in his 11-year professional career.

Roldan, knowing an early knock-out was his only chance, kept the

upperhand until the third round when, he said, Hagler thumbed him in the eye. Hagler said the thumbing was accidental.

Hagler praised Roldan "He's a tough warrior. I mean I trained hard, because I had to take it to him. My strategy was to box him, but the body shots took their toll and I felt he was tiring. So I went to work. This was the best stop for Roldan, and this was where he got off."

Roldan's Co-manager, Tito Lencore, said Roldan would return to Buenos Aires today, wait until the eye healed, and then look for a bout with another Argentine before a possible rematch with Hagler.

Hagler's next opponent, probably in July, will be the Syrian-born Mustafa Hamsho, who earned a title chance by knocking out Alexis Shakespear, of the United States.

## WBA may back Holmes fight

Las Vegas (Reuters) - The World Boxing Association (WBA) may sanction South African heavyweight Jimmy Carter's fight against Larry Holmes in Las Vegas on June 8.

Vice-president Alberto Medoza has said the WBA would recognize the bout as a title fight if Holmes, who gave up the World Boxing Council (WBC) title last autumn

and now fights as the International Boxing Federation (IBF) champion, asked the WBA to rank him.

Medoza also said the WBA will strip their junior middleweight title from Roberto Duran of Panama, if he enters the ring against Thomas Hearns, of the United States, in the Bahamas on June 15, rather than meeting one of the WBA's top contenders.

## Law Report April 2 1984

## Banks entitled to prove debt in liquidation

Barclays Bank and Others v T.O.S.G. Trust Fund Ltd and Others

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Keith of Kintail, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Brightman and Lord Templeman

[Speeches delivered March 29]

On the true construction of bonds given by the respondent banks to T.O.S.G. Trust Fund Ltd, the counter-indemnities given by T.O.S.G. to the banks, payments by the banks under the bonds of £1,268,000 after T.O.S.G. had gone into liquidation that had been expended by T.O.S.G. Trust Fund Ltd in meeting full claims by some of T.O.S.G.'s customers who had not had holidays for which they had paid the banks to prove in the liquidation for the £1,268,000 to the Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency, to whom the customers had assigned such claims in the liquidation as they might have.

The House of Lords dismissed an appeal by the agency from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Oliver, Lord Justice Kerr and Lord Justice Slade) ([1984] 2 WLR 491), who had reversed Mr Justice Nourse.

Mr Leonard Hoffmann, QC and Mr Leslie Kosmin for the agency; Mr Peter Millett, QC and Mr John Macdonnell for the banks; Mr David Oliver for the liquidators of T.O.S.G.

LORD TEMPLEMAN said that T.O.S.G. had been a tour operator that had contracted to provide and accept advance payments in respect of holidays abroad. It had been a member of the Tour

Operators' Study Group, formed to solve the problems arising on the business failure of a tour operator and incorporating T.O.S.G. Trust Fund.

Clarksons could not act as an air travel agent without a licence from the Civil Aviation Authority, which involved obtaining bonds to cover its actual and potential obligations. The respondent banks had offered to provide the requisite bonds for sums amounting in the aggregate to £2,226,000. In return, Clarksons had given the banks counter-indemnities indemnifying the banks in respect of any liabilities that they might incur under the bonds.

On August 15, 1974, Clarksons had suffered a business failure. On August 16, T.O.S.G. had required the respondent banks to pay the £2,226,000, and Clarksons had presented a winding up petition. On October 7, it had been ordered to be wound up. The banks' right to repayment from Clarksons under the indemnities had thereupon become a right to prove in the liquidation.

T.O.S.G. had disbursed £958,000 out of the monies provided by the banks could prove for that sum. They had expended the remaining £1,268,000 in reimbursing in full, so far as the money would go, deposits and advance payments made by Clarksons's customers who had not had the holidays for which they had paid.

The banks' rights to prove in Clarksons' liquidation for the £1,268,000 depended on the true construction and effect of the bonds and indemnities. There were four

## CRICKET

## New Zealand finish on a winning note

New Zealand completed their five-week cricket tour of Sri Lanka on a winning note in Colombo yesterday by beating the Sri Lankans by 86 runs in the deciding game of the three-match one-day series.

Sri Lanka, chasing New Zealand's total of 201 for eight, made 44 overs, were bundled out for 115 in 38.1 overs.

On Saturday the all-rounder, Uvaisul Karim had made a stunning international debut by taking five for 26 as Sri Lanka snatched a 41-run win over New Zealand in the second match of the series, at Moratuwa.

Karim, a 21-year-old medium-paced bowler, and also a Sri Lanka Test international, sent back five of the first six New Zealand batsmen in an eight-over spell. The touring side collapsed to 116 all out in 34 overs in reply to 157 for eight in their quota of 40 overs by Sri Lanka.

Sri Lanka, whose win put them level in the three-match series, Karim, who also scored 38 and was named man of the match, collected the wickets of Edgar (12), Howarth (12), Cairns (5), Martin Crowe (9) and Jeff Crowe (9).

The spinners Rangana, with three for 23, and De Silva polished off the tail.

Sri Lanka won after controversy midway through the innings when the umpires, P. Vidanagamage and K. T. Francis, stopped play for bad light at 61 for 18 after 18 overs.

Sri Lanka's fieldsmen walked off but the New Zealand batsmen Martin Crowe and Conrad stood their ground. As the umpires went off, Howarth ran on to the field and protested, but to no avail.

After play had been stopped for 22 minutes, the Sri Lanka captain, Dilip Mendis, saved the situation by taking the field again.

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In house solicitor of finance company in West End is looking for a well presented legal secretary 25-30. The successful candidate will be able to operate W.P. and have accurate fast typing + shorthand is a plus. If you are interested please contact: Suzanne Ingram Telephone: 488 9192 NEW HORIZONS Rec Con

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required to join small unusual international company. In SW7, usual secretarial skills required, including excellent telephone manner. Applicants must be smart, efficient, 25-30, and very very young. Salary £7,500 + benefits. Please telephone: MISS WATTE for more details 370 2706

THE GROSVENOR BUREAU  
Staff Consultants

MARKETING  
to £8,000 + bonus  
Young MD of fast moving marketing consultancy in Kensington requires ambitious, highly motivated P.A./Sec with outgoing personality and good skills.

SECRETARY/PA  
to £7,500  
Our client, a senior Director of this well established international company, is looking for a really first class secretary. P.A. He has wide range of both business and personal interests. You will need organising ability and good secretarial skills (100/60). 2nd European language (German and French) would be an asset (not essential). Age c.25. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD.  
35 Old Broad Street, W1  
(Recruitment Consultants)

SECRETARY PUBLIC RELATIONS  
£7,000  
The small, friendly PR department of a large company with offices in Central London will welcome your good secretarial skills, initiative and pleasant telephone manner. You'll need to be a good typist and a good listener too. There is some W.P. training if necessary. Age preferred 20+.

Bernadette of Bond St.  
Recruitment Consultants  
No. 55, (next door to Fenwick's)  
01-629 1204

PA IN PUBLIC RELATIONS  
£9,500  
An international company with international offices in London and abroad seeks an efficient P.A./Sec to assist their Director. Responsible for PR, marketing and confidential matters within the group you will provide a competent secretarial back up and become involved in all the director's activities. An 'A' level education is sought, along with excellent grooming and skills of 100/50. Accommodated experience preferred.

PUBLISHING SEC  
£7,500  
An excellent opportunity to join the charming young publisher of this monthly magazine. On a one to one basis you will assist total involvement with every aspect of the production process. Excellent training, attractive benefits are offered. Minimum salary 100/50. Call: Hodge Recruitment 01-628 8863

SECRETARY/PA  
to £7,500  
Our client, a senior Director of this well established international company, is looking for a really first class secretary. P.A. He has wide range of both business and personal interests. You will need organising ability and good secretarial skills (100/60). 2nd European language (German and French) would be an asset (not essential). Age c.25. Please telephone 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES LTD.  
35 Old Broad Street, W1  
(Recruitment Consultants)

## Serving writ outside jurisdiction

Cordoba Shipping Co Ltd v National State Bank, Elizabeth, New Jersey

Before Lord Justice Ackner and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered March 29]

Where the court had jurisdiction in grant leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction on the basis that the action was founded on a tort committed within the jurisdiction and therefore the court so having jurisdiction was the most appropriate court to try the claim, the court would exercise its discretion to allow service since the court having such jurisdiction was *prima facie* the natural forum for the determination of the dispute.

The Court of Appeal so held and allowed an appeal by the owners of a vessel, Cordoba Shipping Co Ltd, against a decision of Mr Justice Staughton that he set aside an *ex parte* order made by Mr Justice Parker who gave the owners leave to serve a writ claiming damages for negligent misrepresentation by the National State Bank, Elizabeth, New Jersey, out of the jurisdiction in New Jersey.

Mr Bernard Rix, QC and Mr Hugo Pace for the owners; Mr Leslie Joseph, QC and Mr Gerald Rabic for the bank.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said that the owners were a Libanese company and had agents in London.

Their agents had a broking subsidiary based at the same London address. The owners' vessel was chartered to a charterer whose obligations were guaranteed.

Before brokers required a banker's status report on the guarantors.

The bank sent a telex to the brokers in London giving a reference in glowing terms. The reference was based on a report on the guarantors that the owners said that in reliance upon it they accepted the guarantors.

The charterparty was not a success. The guarantors brought proceedings in New York and New Jersey against



# Super Secs

## THINKING OF TEMPING THIS SPRING AND SUMMER?

We presently have assignments available, all over the London area for the following categories of TEMPORARY PEOPLE: Audios, Copy Typists, Shorthand Secretaries, W.P. Operators, and Telephonists and Catering Staff.

Both the quantity and quality of these assignments looks set to continue right through the summer.

So call 01-439 8311 and ask Angela Buckley for further details

**ST PAULS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY**

### THE AMERICAN COLLEGE IN LONDON

#### is seeking:

Executive Secretary to the Director of Education. Good typing skills. Ability to maintain confidentially a must. Position includes accurate maintenance of Academic records.

Receptionist/Secretary. Cheerful, organised person required for very busy college reception and to assist registrar. Accurate typist. Early start.

Both positions offer a competitive salary and work a 39 hour week.

Please call Jan Cardin on 01-436 1772 for appointment.

### SEC/PA BANKING

**£8,000 + Mortgage**

Excellent opportunity for a Sec/PA to join a team in a busy Bank. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### ADVERTISING MEDIA PA/Sec

**£5,000-£8,000** Experienced Sec/PA to a busy Advertising Agency. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### GRADUATE 'A' level PA/Sec

**£5,000-£8,000** Experienced Sec/PA to a busy Advertising Agency. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### SPANISH AND ITALIAN PA/Sec

**£5,000-£8,000** Experienced Sec/PA to a busy Advertising Agency. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

**£5,000-£8,000** Experienced Sec/PA to a busy Advertising Agency. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### CHIEF SECRETARY £9,500 + FREE PARKING

Senior Vice-President of small successful management team needs a well spoken and outgoing secretary who will bring as fast as the clock. You need good shorthand, fast typing and lots of initiative.

Salary office and a friendly atmosphere. A friendly atmosphere. A friendly atmosphere.

Please ring 434 4512

Crone Corkill

Recruitment Consultants

### FUTURISTIC £8,500 neg

Well known Investment Company in SW1 are seeking a new addition to their team. The team is expanding and we are looking for a Sec/PA to join the team.

Free lunch + generous mortgage subsidy.

Mrs Hayes, Acme Agents, 158 Bishopsgate, EC2.

01-247 9701

CVs WELCOME

### PA TO MD £9,500 + EXC PERKS

Enjoy a one to one format and a full PA role. Not just an extension of the typewriter, however your shorthand typing skills will need to be excellent together with your first class presentation and social graces.

Telephone: Josephine Morrison, 01-538 1804

Rita Reed, 01-538 1804

Evening appointments welcome

### PUBLIC RELATIONS Secretary 20-25

As part of a young busy team you will be involved in secretarial support attending functions, liaising with clients and generally keeping the office running smoothly.

Good speeds essential. £7,500 neg.

KAYE HARTMAN 330 5723

KENTACOM

### MAJOR TV STATION Production Secretary

Good all round experience. Reliability and the ability to cope under pressure most important. Studio work, script typing, research of locations.

"Nobody will look at you the way we do"

Pathfinders

Personnel Services

020 5122

### NEEDED NOW

Secretary/Bookkeeper. To T.B. for small friendly office in SW1. (off Piccadilly). Experience is relevant/age is not.

Salary £8,000

Telephone: 499 4341

### Knightsbridge

Fine Art Consultant requires Secretary with good shorthand and typing. Wide range of responsibilities & interests. Pleasant working surroundings. Salary £7000 after trial period.

Phone 01-581 8918

### Sales and Marketing

Use your experience to join this high-tech environment, with a company that markets and sells world processors. As Secretary you will be the face of the company. You will be the centre of a dynamic hard-working team. Excellent prospects for an outgoing person who is looking for that all important first move.

JOAN TREE AGENCY

01-499 4945

25 South Molton Street, W1

### Interested in The Arts?

Circs £22,000 pa

Specialised Public Relations Company who deal with Art and Music sponsorships seek a Secretary with shorthand to assist the Managing Director.

Basic knowledge of knowledge an advantage as you will be trained on a computer. Good personal presentation and ability to liaise with clients essential.

Veronica Lapa 937 6525

### GO FOR BROKERS

Office administrator/PA to two MDs in metal broking. Arrangement of boardroom, reception, travel, keeping checking traders printouts, etc. £9,000-10,000 + good benefits. Age 28-32, 5'6".

377 8600 City

439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

### Worldwide Hotel Group SECRETARY 25-35

Circs £8,000

Providing Secretarial support to two Directors you will be involved in meetings and lots of liaison in an architectural and construction company. Excellent secretarial skills and initiative are essential requirements.

Kaye Hartman 330 5723

KENTACOM

### ADMINISTRATOR with Shorthand to £9,000

To be responsible for office administration of a small finance company. £9,000 + bonus + pension. A Secretary for the MD. Lots of telephone typing. Very little figure typing. Age 27-40.

377 8600 City

439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

### GERMAN SPEAKING Bi-ling Admin BANKING

The international division of a top banking group requires a person with excellent German, spoken and written, who can type 30 words a minute accurately to handle translations and admin concerning German account holders. Training given in banking. Salary £7,200 + bonus + pension. Age 27-40.

377 8600 City

439 7001 West End

Secretaries Plus

The Secretarial Consultants

### MARKETING ASSISTANT c. £10,000

UK Computer Manufacturer, seeks B.A. Honours graduate in Business Studies, with experience in computer marketing function. Prof. admin skills, experience in computer industry. Position based in Aylesbury, Bucks, some overseas travel. Contact: Annette O'Connor 0174 1223

Kingland Pers Cons.

### £12,000-SW1

Rough diamond MD, poor delegator, will pay/travel for a smooth secretary, age 30's, with fast shorthand, ready for average 7 p.m. finish. Call PSL (Rec Cons) 486 2667 before 7.30 p.m.

01-581 8918

Knightsbridge

Fine Art Consultant requires Secretary with good shorthand and typing. Wide range of responsibilities & interests. Pleasant working surroundings. Salary £7000 after trial period.

Phone 01-581 8918

### BILINGUAL SECRETARY

Desirable company of a large international corporation requires a Bilingual Secretary. Fluent German and English. Excellent secretarial skills in both languages required. Excellent working conditions. Based in West London. Salary £12,000 + bonus + pension. Age 27-40. Call PSL (Rec Cons) 486 2667 before 7.30 p.m.

01-581 8918

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Phone 01-581 8918

Knightsbridge

### Market Research

Secretary Assistant to Facility Manager of market research company in Marylebone High St. We need a young flexible secretary with some experience prepared to assist at all levels the setting up and running of this new venture opportunity to learn word processor.

£6,000-£7,000

Ring 935 4979

### PUBLIC RELATIONS

Bright Young Sec c. £7,000 + Bonus

Very successful leading City P.R. Consultancy offer lively colleagues and full involvement for 19-22 Sec with reasonable S/H and with W.P. exp. on an L.B.M. Department or Wang. Suit well-spoken flexible 2nd jobber.

Covent Garden Bureau

63 FLEET STREET EC4

01-363 7696

### MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY

£25,000-£30,000 Under a professional umbrella with a variety of clients, a variety of duties from secretarial to administrative support. Excellent first class admin skills together with a variety of other skills. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

PERSONNEL. Offering early 90s secretarial with major retail business. A confident, lively lady with a variety of duties from secretarial to administrative support. Excellent first class admin skills together with a variety of other skills. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

GRADUATE COLLEGE. Leaving opportunity to assist the senior editor and editor in chief. Excellent first class admin skills together with a variety of other skills. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

A SHIR PERSONNEL. Offer requires a Personnel Assistant who can organise and coordinate a variety of duties from secretarial to administrative support. Excellent first class admin skills together with a variety of other skills. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

CURRENT AFFAIRS. Close Government Links. Excellent first class admin skills together with a variety of other skills. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

SPANISH/ENGLISH PA. £3,375 per week. £25,000-£30,000. French/English PA. £3,375 per week. £25,000-£30,000. Please contact: E. Martin, 01-361 4977.

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SPANISH/ENGLISH PA.



## University appointments

## UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

Appointment  
of  
Vice-Chancellor

The University is seeking a successor to Mr. J.B. Butterworth who will retire on 30th September, 1985 as Vice-Chancellor of the University.

Persons interested in being considered for the post or wishing to suggest anyone for consideration are invited to write, in confidence, to the Pro-Chancellor, Sir Arthur Vick, c/o the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL not later than 14th May, 1984.

Further particulars of the post may be obtained from the Registrar.

'New blood' appointments  
in Science  
(including Clinical Medicine  
and Mathematics)

Applications are invited for the following university lectureships tenable from 1 October 1984. It is hoped that each of these appointments will be held in conjunction with a college fellowship. Unless otherwise stated, further particulars of the university lectureships, and of the relevant college appointments, may be obtained from the head of department indicated in each case, to whom applications (ten typed copies, or one from overseas applicants) should be sent. (Separate application is not necessary for the associated college appointments.) The closing date for receipt of applications is 7 May 1984.

## CLARENDON LABORATORY:

Atomic, laser and condensed matter physics. (Clarendon Laboratory, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 59291.)

## ENGINEERING SCIENCE:

Physical Electronics. (Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 59988.)

## HUMAN ANATOMY:

Anatomy. (Department of Human Anatomy, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QX. Telephone Oxford (0865) 58886.)

## MATHEMATICS:

Application of Differential Equations. (Chairman of the Board of the Faculty of Mathematics, Mathematical Institute, 24-29 St. Giles, Oxford, OX1 3LB. Telephone Oxford (0865) 54295.)

## PAEDIATRICS:

Paediatrics and Infectious Diseases. (Department of Paediatrics, John Radcliffe Hospital, Headington, Oxford, OX3 9DU. Telephone Oxford (0865) 817434.)

## PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY:

Computational Chemistry. (Physical Chemistry Laboratory, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3QZ. Telephone Oxford (0865) 53322.)

## ZOOLOGY

(INCLUDING MOLECULAR BIOPHYSICS): Development and Cell Biology. (Department of Zoology, South Parks Road, Oxford, OX1 3PS. Telephone Oxford (0865) 56789.)

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE  
University of London

## New Blood lectureships

Applications are invited from those who will be under 35 on 1 October, 1984, for posts established under the national scheme to encourage the appointment of young staff.

**AVIONICS:** Applicants should have experience of and a research interest in the interaction of ACT with structural dynamics or the design and simulation of complex control systems which use several microprocessors. They will also be expected to develop Undergraduate courses in Digital Control Systems and in Aircraft Sensors and Signal Processing.

**EXPERIMENTAL PARTICLE PHYSICS:** OMC has an active and expanding programme: future experiments include electron-positron collisions at LEP, neutrino interactions at the SNS and nucleon-nucleon polarization at LAMPF. There is a continuing programme at the proton-antiproton collider (JAI) and at LEAR (P5172). The Lecturer could join a current experiment and will be encouraged to take a major role in the development and exploitation of the OPAL detector for LEP and in shaping the future programme of the group.

**ORGANIC CHEMISTRY:** Candidates in any area of organic chemistry will be considered, but excellence and potential for achievement in the field of organic synthesis, particularly in the development of novel reagents, is the preferred field.

**SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCES:** (a) **DYNAMICS** - applicants should have made significant contributions to dynamics and its applications. The group's activities include the study of regular and chaotic motion in Hamiltonian and dissipative systems, and in a wide range of applications. (b) **PURE MATHEMATICS** - the group's interests centre on algebra, especially algebraic and linear groups, homological algebra and representation theory, including integral representations. It is hoped by this appointment to strengthen the research base in representation theory, particularly as it relates to arithmetic and topology.

Salary scale (under review): £7,190-£14,125 p.a. plus £1,186 London Allowance. Application forms and further details obtainable from the Senior Personnel Officer, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS (Tel. 853750), or returned by 11 May. Forms also available from Joyce Eggleston, CEIN, or Peter Nichols, Rutherford Appleton Laboratory. Applicants resident abroad please send c.v. and list of publications and ask three referees to write directly to OMC.

UNIVERSITY OF  
BIRMINGHAMThe Registry  
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR  
IN THE  
MEDICAL SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Registrar in the Medical School. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Medical School Registry, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Medical School Registry, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Medical School Registry.

Further particulars from the Senior Assistant Registrar, University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT. To whom applications must be sent by 26th April 1984.

THE UNIVERSITY OF  
SHEFFIELDTemporary Lectureship in  
Psychology

Applications are invited for a fixed term of 1 year from 1 July 1984. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Psychology Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Psychology Department.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Sheffield, PO Box 377, Sheffield S10 2TN, to whom applications (ten typed copies) should be sent by 14 May 1984. Quote ref: 8623/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

LECTURESHP IN INDUSTRIAL  
RELATIONS

Applications are invited for a newly created Lectureship in Industrial Relations in the School of Industrial Relations. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Industrial Relations Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Industrial Relations Department.

Further particulars available from the Registrar, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL. Closing date for the receipt of applications 30 April, 1984.

university  
college of  
swansea

## Research Assistant

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Research Assistant in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering to work on a technique for the spectroscopic evaluation of logic components in water using time and frequency domain capacitance and conductance measurements. Both the theoretical and experimental aspects will be developed to the point of producing a prototype instrument.

The appointment, which will be for one year from the amount date that can be arranged, will be on a scale up to £7,630 per annum, together with US\$5000 benefits.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, April 27, 1984.

SOUTHAMPTON  
UNIVERSITYDEPARTMENT OF  
CHEMISTRYLectureship in Organic  
Chemistry

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Organic Chemistry (salary scale £7,190-£14,125 per annum) tenable from 1 October 1984. This is one of the New Blood appointments and the area selected for support is bio-organic chemistry.

Seven copies of applications giving a curriculum vitae and list of publications together with the names of three academic referees should be sent by 8 May, 1984 to Mr. D. A. S. Claverton, The Dean, School of Chemistry, Southamptn SA9 5NH, from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote Reference Number 2034.

## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

## ECONOMICS

## Lecturer

Salary: £7,190 to £14,125 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref. B42) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA. Closing Date: 4 May 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

## ECONOMICS

## Lecturer

Salary: £7,190 to £14,125 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref. B42) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA. Closing Date: 4 May 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

## ECONOMICS

## Lecturer

Salary: £7,190 to £14,125 per annum. Requests (quoting Ref. B42) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, PO Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA. Closing Date: 4 May 1984.

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## UNIVERSITY OF WALES

## ECONOMICS

## Lecturer

## The Times guide to career choice

## Casing the administrative joint

Despite the government's policy of reducing the overall size of the Civil Service, there is still a steady recruitment of graduates and school leavers or older entrants with two A levels as executive officers. About 2,300 such posts were offered to external applicants in 1983/84, and in the coming year this figure is expected to rise slightly.

Executive officers shoulder most of the day-to-day work of putting government policy into practice. They work in all the 60-odd Civil Service departments, in regional, local and Whitehall offices. The main players are in departments such as the Inland Revenue, Customs and Excise, Health and Social Security, Employment, the Ministry of Defence and the Lord Chancellor's Department (which administers the courts). There are, however, small and lesser-known bodies, such as the Nature Conservancy Council or the Registry of Friendly Societies, which also need their complement of staff.

A variety of different jobs is open to the executive officer. Casework, staff management, administration, finance and policy are the principal areas, but a particular job may involve a combination of elements from more than one of them. Additionally, there are specialist posts, such as collector of taxes, or immigration officer.

Work in individual cases is an important part of many executive officer jobs, and it can involve contact with a range and variety of people.

## Bright new computer stars

How would you like to invest £3,000 in setting up a new business and move into profit within two months? Two young men from Hampshire have just pulled off this coup, and their achievement is all the more remarkable because both are still in their teens.

They are Peter Stevens, 19, and his friend Alan Lloyd, 17, who is in his last year at sixth form college.

Their business, Interstella Software, is founded on a computer game called *Defenda*. It is a copy of a very popular game only available in amusement arcade machines. Two copies of this game are already on the market - game ideas are not covered by copyright, only the computer code is patented - but Alan's code makes a game for the home micro user which is nearer than any other to the arcade original, he says.

The business began by accident. Peter and Alan met in the computer room of Brookhurst Sixth Form College. Peter, in the fourth above Alan's, noticed his skill at writing codes and they became friends. When they discovered that they both liked the same arcade game Alan started writing a code for a similar game, just for fun. When Peter saw Alan's work on *Defenda*, he proposed they form a company to market it. "I've always

wanted to have my own business," he said. "You never earn a million if you work for other people."

He persuaded his father, who works in finance, to put up the capital to pay for a master tape of the code, sample games, artwork and publicity material. "It appealed to me," said Alan Stevens. Peter's father, "if you do a job where you are responsible for other people's money, it is tempting to take a risk. In fact the costs were about six times what Peter anticipated, but once we were in we had to go on."

They knew the investment would pay off soon after Peter began showing the game to local micro shops. One retailer sent a copy to a game supplier, and the supplier firm offered to buy it and pay royalties. "It was not what we wanted," said Peter. "Our game would not have been on the package, and we want our names known so we can obtain the rewards for the new games we're producing."

Peter went to many local shops and got 100 orders, but most retailers preferred to be supplied by large distributing firms. He decided to make direct contact with the distributors.

The game is designed for the Sinclair ZX 48K Spectrum computer, and he wanted to take it to the ZX

Helen Steadman looks  
at opportunities  
in the Civil Service

Officers may make outside visits - for example, in Customs and Excise they visit traders' premises to discuss VAT returns. In other departments, case-work could involve dealing with correspondence and telephone calls - such as processing farmers' claims for grants in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Many jobs have a financial aspect. The Customs and Excise officers who scrutinise company accounts obviously need to understand accounting procedures. There are some executive officers whose work is wholly financial - perhaps dealing with departmental budgets, or controlling and processing contracts with outside organisations.

Other executive officers are purely administrators, concerned mainly with providing the support necessary to keep any large organisation running smoothly. Their work could involve keeping records, office administration, or the dissemination of information about new regulations. A number of administrative jobs involve some public contact of management responsibility.

A small proportion of executive officers is involved in policy work, acting as assistants to senior civil servants or ministers. They might be involved in researching the effect of a

particular policy, or helping to draft answers to parliamentary questions.

About a third of all executive officers take up more specialised work. In the Inland Revenue, there are tax collectors, responsible for ensuring that tax is paid, and tax officers (Higher Grade), who examine tax returns, and assess taxpayers' entitlements to allowances and reliefs. Examiners in the Insolvency Service deal with the affairs of companies in compulsory liquidation and with partnerships and individuals that have gone bankrupt. Then there are immigration officers, trainee accountants, and employment advisers in the Manpower Services Commission. Another important area is computer programming; for this, as with all executive officer jobs, the necessary training is provided.

It is possible to express a preference for a particular department, location and type of work when applying for a post. It does help, though, to be flexible, particularly about location, as the majority of vacancies are likely to be in London and the South-east.

Once accepted by the service, one can usually expect to spend at least four years as an executive officer, probably doing more than one type of job, before being considered for promotion to the next grade. For the brightest, graduates or not, there is always the possibility of earlier, accelerated promotion, with opportunities to progress more rapidly up the career ladder.

## Sally Hesmondhalgh

Microfair at Alexandra Palace in early February. At the last minute the artwork company let him down, but he found a local printing company which produced the brightly coloured cassette covers in four days.

He took the game, complete with artwork, to the fair, where he met representatives from several major distributors. He came back with 1,600 orders, and Interstella was really in business. It took only one day for Peter and Alan to get the road to desktop 1,000 game cassettes.

The potential market is vast. Two million ZX micros are owned in Britain, and 10,000 more are sold each month. Competition is strong, but the excellent response to Interstella's *Defenda* indicates it will be well received by the micro users. The first advertisement directed at users will appear in April, and Peter has a pile of cassettes stacked in his bedroom in Brookhurst waiting for the orders.

Alan is already working on a new game. He is also revising for his A levels, hoping to study computer science at university. "I suppose a level grades might be better if I wasn't writing codes for games," he said. "But if I was not working on that I would be writing something else."

## Sally Hesmondhalgh

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

University Lectureship  
in Physiology

In association with Somerville or Queen's College

Applications are invited for the above post. Stipend according to age on the scale £7,190 to £15,085. The successful candidate may be offered a temporary Lectureship at Somerville College, the stipend of which would be £6,000 per annum. If a man is appointed, at Queen's College. Further details may be obtained from Professor C. Blakesome, University Laboratory of Physiology, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PT, to whom applications (ten typed copies, or two from overseas applicants) with the names of three referees should be sent by May 14, 1984.

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE  
(University of London)DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCE  
Research Opportunities

Human Geography  
Candidates are invited for doctoral research studentships in the following fields for which financial support may be available:  
(1) Health and land use  
(2) Economic performance in London's Docklands  
(3) Urbanisation and development in Britain and France  
(4) Trends in the British space economy (1920-1974)

Physical Geography and Earth Science  
Applications are invited for TWO MSc students in the following fields:  
(1) Numerical modelling of the urban boundary layer and the atmosphere  
(2) Processes controlling dust emission from wind-eroded soils  
(3) The effects of land use change on the hydrological cycle  
(4) The ecology of engineering city soils and their stabilisation to road construction

Further details from Mrs C. M. Evans, Department of Geography and Earth Science, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS (Tel. 81-881 4811, Ext. 3489)

## KING'S COLLEGE LONDON

## QUEEN'S ELIZABETH COLLEGE

## CHELSEA COLLEGE

TWO LECTURESHIPS IN  
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND COMPUTER STUDIES

The new Departments of Information Technology and Applied Computing Studies are being established as part of the restructuring of the University. Initially the Departments will be small, but will grow rapidly as the University develops its new information technology and computer studies programmes. The Departments will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Departments, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Departments.

Applications and further particulars are available from the Assistant Registrar, Information Technology and Applied Computing Studies, University of London, 100 Brook Street, London W1P 1LP. Applications should be submitted in duplicate with the names of two referees as soon as possible and not later than 24 April 1984.

## UNIVERSITY OF YORK

## Department of Biology

Lectureship in Molecular Genetics  
Applications are invited for the above lectureship which will be available for five years from 1st October 1984. Preference will be given to those with experience in recombinant DNA technology and applicants should outline the programme of research that they would like to pursue at York. The Department has a new gene cloning facility which will be available for use by the appointee. The successful applicant will be expected to contribute to the department's genetics teaching.

Salary on the Lecturers' scale £7,190 - £14,125 with USS.

Six copies of applications (one from overseas candidates) with curriculum vitae and naming three referees, should be sent by 4 May 1984 to Registrar's Department (Staff Appointments), University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD, from whom further particulars are available. Please quote reference number 1/3203.

Informal enquiries may be made to Dr. R. Watt, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Biology (telephone 0904-59861, ext. 5829)

## The University of Sheffield

DYSON CHAIR OF  
NON-METALLIC  
MATERIALS

Applications are invited for the Dyson Chair of Non-Metallic Materials in the Department of Ceramics and Polymer Science. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department.

Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary, University of Sheffield, 100 Brook Street, Sheffield S1 2TN, to whom applications (ten typed copies) should be sent by 30 April 1984. Quote ref. 84/2/A.

## UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

## CHAIR IN GEOGRAPHY

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for a Chair in Geography. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department.

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

'New Blood' appointments in  
Arts and Social Studies

Applications are invited for the following university lectureships tenable from 1 October 1984. It is intended that each of these appointments should be held in conjunction with a college fellowship. Further particulars of the university lectureships and of the relevant college appointments may be obtained from the person named below, to whom applications (ten typed copies or one from overseas applicants) should be sent. (Separate application is not necessary for the associated college appointments.) The closing date for receipt of applications is 7 May 1984.

(a) LATIN PHILOLOGY AND  
LINGUISTICS

(Both (a) and (b): Secretary to the Board of the Faculty of Latin Language and Literature, University of Oxford, Wellington Square, Oxford, OX1 2JD. Telephone Oxford (0865) 56747.)

## (c) PUBLIC ECONOMICS

(The Administrative Secretary, Social Studies Faculty Centre, George Street, Oxford, OX1 2RL. Telephone Oxford (0865) 724747.)

## THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

## School of Dentistry

## Department of Dental Surgery

## Chair of Dental Surgery

Applications are invited for the Chair of Dental Surgery which will become vacant upon the retirement of Professor F. E. Hopper on 30th September 1985. The person appointed will be a registered Dental Practitioner who is able to integrate the academic and clinical fields.

The salary will be within the clinical scale for professors (£18,118-£24,260) and applicants must be eligible for the award of an honorary consultancy contract by the Leeds Western Health Authority. The Department of Dental Surgery embraces Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology and Oral Surgery and candidates should possess wide experience and be active in research in one of these fields.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT quoting reference number 87/42A. Applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications, experience and research interests should be sent to the Registrar, University of Leeds, 150-152, Leeds LS2 9JT, not later than 29 June 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## The University of Belfast

RESEARCH ASSISTANT  
(TWO POSTS)

Department of Computer Science  
Required for a project funded by the Department of Science and Technology. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department.

Applications should be sent to the Registrar, University of Belfast, 150-152, Belfast BT7 1NN, to whom applications (ten typed copies) should be sent by 30 April 1984. Quote ref. 84/CS1.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF  
AERONAUTICS AND FLUID  
MECHANICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Aeronautics and Fluid Mechanics. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department, and will also be responsible for the day-to-day running of the Department.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Glasgow, 150-152, Glasgow G3 7LN, to whom applications (ten typed copies) should be sent by 30 April 1984. Quote ref. 84/CS1.

## UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF  
AER







## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

- 6.00 Cee-fax AM.  
6.30 Breakfast Time with Seena Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview, 6.55; review of this morning's newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; new film and pop records between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33.  
9.00 Gardeners' World from Barnardale (shown last Friday).  
9.25 Songs of Praise presented by Russell Harty from Kirby Lonsdale (shown yesterday) 10.00 Cee-fax 10.30 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilby (10.55 Cee-fax).  
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and John Cole. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests is Eric Sykes, talking about his literary debut 1.45 Hockey Cee-fax. For the very young (1).  
2.00 Well Woman. Part four: Change of life. A look at the menopause. 2.25 In Search of... Eric Bloodaxe. Michael Wood traces the history of the last ruler of independent Northumbria (1.3.10).  
3.40 Cartoon Double Bill 3.53 Regional news (London and SE only). 3.55 Play School, presented by Shireen Shah 4.20 The New Adventures of Mighty Mouse (1.4.25).  
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40; and Mrs. Glynis Kinnock's first television interview since her husband became leader of the Labour Party.  
6.40 Roll Home. Cartoon Time.  
7.10 Blue Thunder. All the rules go by the board when Frank Chaney and his team hunt a gang of drug-running terrorists who have kidnapped the daughter of the Blue Thunder team's chief.  
8.00 Points of View. Barry Took leads the tributes and savours the praise for BBC television programmes.  
8.10 Panorama: The Certain Road to Absurdity. Richard Lindley reports on the Government's efforts to check the mounting cost of defence without defaulting on our defence commitments.  
9.00 News with John Humphrys.  
9.25 The Brink's Job (1978) starring Peter Falk. The story behind the robbery of the Century vault in 1950 by a gang of bungling crooks. Based on fact. Directed by William Friedkin. First showing on British television.  
11.05 Film 84 presented by Barry Took. The film stars a young man who talks about his latest film, Swann in Love, William Golding discusses his new book, Adventures in the Screen Trade, and among the new releases reviewed is Kenny Everett's spoof horror, Blood Bath at the House of Death.  
11.33 News headlines.  
11.35 Tom Jones Now! Part one of his two-part concert recorded in the United States.  
12.00 Weather.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 683kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.

## tv-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News with Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 8.35 and 7.35; money matters at 6.40 and 8.45; exercises at 8.50 and 9.15; the world's greatest chefs at 7.05 and 8.05; guest in the Spotlight at 7.20; cartoon at 7.25; Barbara Windsor at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; star gravities at 8.10; Jimmy Graves' television choice at 8.35; and the TV-a, doctor at 9.05.

## TV/LONDON

- 9.25 Thames news headlines followed by Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets. 10.25 Film Double Whammy! (1982) starring Laurel and Hardy. They bring chaos to the hotel where they work. Also starring Jean Harlow. 10.50 Bracken. Drama set in C. Wicklow. 11.40 Sport Billy. Adventures of the world's greatest athletes. 12.00 Alphabet Zoo. The last in the present series finds Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Zou the Zebra. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Runaway Shoes. 12.30 Baby and Co. Marian Stoppard discusses the problems of getting out and about with baby. 1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 Talking. Personality. In this first of a new series Andrew Gardner talks to Peter Timms, a former governor of Maidstone Prison who, at the age of 52, became a Methodist minister. 2.00 Film: John and Julie (1955) Sentimental comedy about a six-year-old girl who persuades her 12-year-old friend to help her run away to see the Coronation. Strong supporting cast includes Peter Sellers. Directed by William Fairchild. 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. 4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Aubrey. Comedy adventure of an odd inventor (1). 4.20 The Incredible Hulk. The first of a new series of animated adventures. 4.45 Danger - Marmalade at Work (Oracle titles page 170). 5.00 Gracie. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. American comedy. 5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor. 6.30 Crossroads. Philip Pearce receives more bad news. 7.00 What's My Line? Odd occupations to be unravelled by Eric Morecambe, Jilly Cooper, Patrick Mower, Barbara Kelly and George Gale. 7.30 Coronation Street. Curly Watts begins to worry about his image. 8.00 The Kit Curran Radio Show. The first of a new comedy series starring Denis Lawson as the multi-purpose DJ of an ailing local radio station. 8.30 World in Action. An investigation into some of the most controversial allergies - those relating to food - which include asthma, eczema, migraine and epilepsy. 9.00 Charlie. Part three and private detective Charlie Alexander's number one suspect for the murder of Stan Peace is dead. 10.00 News. 10.25 Des O'Connor Now! New music and chat series live from the Royal Theatre, London. 11.30 The Timeless Land. The first programme in a new series dramatizing the early days of the colonization of Australia. 12.25 Night Thoughts from the Rev Jim Graham, a Baptist minister.



Julia Miganes-Johnson on Channel 4, 10.00pm.

● THE HEART OF THE DRAGON (Channel 4, 9.00pm), after nine weekly instalments, continues to astonish. It is an unprecedented anatomy of a country, combining broad sweeps with small detail, and never forgetting that, when all is said and done, it is people that matter. Tonight's film, *Understanding*, is about science. Regular viewers of the series will by now have reached the stage where nothing about China surprises them. Thus, they will find no contradiction in the fact that the same nation that is firing laser beams at a satellite also examines hens and deer for early signs of an epidemic, or that in the treatment of illness, western-style antibiotics are complemented by monkey brains and hedgehog skin. Western society has nothing to compare

## BBC 2

- 6.05 Open University: Lord Kelvin's Clock. 6.30 Oceanography: Water Masses. 6.55 Maths: "Hot" Exponential Functions. 7.20 Beneath Scotland. 7.45 Electric Money. Ends at 8.10.  
9.00 Cee-fax.  
9.45 Daytime on Two: German conversation. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Another chapter from the tale of The Boys from Space. 10.40 Home economics: Vitamin C. 11.00 The Iron and Steel Industry. 11.20 Japan: The crowded islands. 11.40 General studies: The Bugs business. 12.05 Football. 2.00 Wide World. 2.30 English language: writing stories.  
2.50 Cee-fax.  
5.10 Making the Connections. An Open University production that examines the materials that have been used for plumbing from Roman times to the present day.  
5.35 News summary with subtitles.  
5.40 Film: Three Godfathers (1948) starring John Wayne, Ward Bond and Harry Carey Jr in the title roles. Three bank robbers, on the run from the sheriff come across a dying woman and her child. The women convinces the three soft-hearted outlaws to take the child to New Jerusalem, Arizona. Directed by John Ford.  
7.20 English Journey. Part two of the eight-part journey odyssey by Beryl Bainbridge following in the footsteps of J.B. Priestley (see Choice).  
8.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir, Joanna Lumley and Chris Seale attempt to bluff Arthur Marshall, Rosemary Leach and Robert Powell. Robert Robinson is in the chair.  
8.30 Sporting Chance presented by Anneka Rice. Billy Connolly continues his riding lessons. Joe Brown his boxing. Suzi Quatro tries her hand at clay pigeon shooting.  
9.00 The Faintest Feminist. Martha's mother announces that she is coming to stay but no amount of Mary's therapy can stop the occasion from being a disaster.  
9.30 Horizon: A Killer in the Village - Update. A follow-up investigation into the spread of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome - AIDS.  
10.25 A Fight to Remember. The latest programme of the series features action involving Tony Sibson, Colin Jones and Jim Watt.  
10.55 News. 11.00 Des O'Connor Now! New music and chat series live from the Royal Theatre, London. 11.30 The Timeless Land. The first programme in a new series dramatizing the early days of the colonization of Australia. 12.25 Night Thoughts from the Rev Jim Graham, a Baptist minister.

## CHANNEL 4

- 5.00 Countdown. A new 13-week series (the third of the popular weekday evening programme). The first two contestants are David Gillespie, a teacher from Whitchurch in Shropshire and Margaret Webb of Sevenoaks. Richard Whiteley is again the questionmaster, this time assisted by author, Nigel Rees.  
5.30 Jeopardy. A second series of the fast moving unusual general knowledge quiz presented by Derek Hobson. The quiz is unusual because Mr Hobson gives the answers to the contestants who then have to supply the questions.  
6.00 Here's Lucy. The dizzy Lucy tries to get Uncle Harry to let her take a two-week holiday but he insists that she has used up that amount of time on long lunch hours, private telephone calls in the company's time and extended forced leave.  
6.30 Make It Count. The last programme in Fred Harris's series designed to assist those whose mind goes blank at the thought of figurative work. He moves into the world of metric units (1).  
7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes a report from Jon Snow on Jesse Jackson's efforts to vote voters in New York's Harlem.  
7.50 Comment. With a personal view on a matter of topical interest is Irene Bell, an Argentinian journalist and cartoonist.  
8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. Belfast and Newcastle battle for the last semi-final place in the Inter City Boys' Clubs Soccer Challenge. Henry Cooper gives the boys words on encouragement in the dressing room and reassures their parents at the ringside. Helping Henry Cooper to select the "Best Young Bowler of the Night" is former world heavyweight champion, John H. Stracey. From Walsend Boys' Club.  
9.00 The Heart of the Dragon. Understanding is the title of this 10th programme in the 12-part series. It explains how the modern scientific method is used in a harmonizing effect with modern scientific methods (see Choice).  
10.00 Top C's and Tiers. Melody and entertainment drawn from a world of variety and light music. With American singer Julia Miganes-Johnson supported by a British cast of Benjamin Luxon, Della Jones, Marilyn Hill-Smith, Peter Morrison and Laurence Dale (1).  
11.00 The Elephant Hour. The films of Stephen Dworkin. A documentary that examines the debate that surrounds the work of the controversial filmmaker.  
12.00 Cee-fax.

## CHOICE

with China, moreover, where progress is eating its tail. There are health food restaurants where you describe your ailments as you enter and your menu is arranged accordingly. Duck, garnished with caterpillars, may not look all that appetizing but the nourishment contrast is said to be high. The elixir of life is not yet on offer, says David Kennedy's commentary in this series, is a rare flight of whimsy.

● "No wonder," says Beryl Bainbridge, sorry, over shots of the English Journey (BBC2, 7.20pm) "that Birmingham is so fond of God. God knows, He's needed here." There is nothing about this Midlands city that pleases her, with the exception of a rundown district where Asians and West Indians live; and the reason she likes this is because of the absence of menaces. Her reaction to a local car-producing plant is predictable. "All the cars seem to be screaming - and serve them right." Even the sight of children being shown around the plant gives her an attack of dyspepsia. Why aren't they in the schoolroom learning to spell, instead of learning about jobs that, thanks to robots, probably won't exist when the youngsters are old enough to apply for them? In future, she wonders, will people make robots, or robots make people? The question leaves the question in the air and looks to the Cotswolds for balm. She finds some, enough to raise her, our spirits.

## Radio 4

- 6.00 News briefing: Weather.  
6.10 Farming Week from Northern Ireland 6.25 Shipping Forecast. 6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News summary. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 The Week on 4. A look ahead at the BBC sound archives. 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker. 10.00 News. 10.30 Morning Show. "A Day to Remember" by the late Maugham. Read by Robert Rietty. 10.45 Daily Service. 11.00 Story Time. Down Your Way. Pershore in the Vale of Evesham. 11.48 Poetry Recital Presented by Doreen Abbs. 12.00 News. You and Yours. Consumer Advice. 12.22 Don't Stop Now - It's Fundation. Non-stop comedy cabaret. 1.00 The World at One. News. 1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast. 2.00 News. Woman's Hour. New offers talk about going back to work after producing a child. 2.05 The World at Two. News. Out. By Martin Worth. Play based on the true story of Susan Swatland's decision to the world of work, and her parents' efforts to reclaim her. 4.30 What's in a Name? with Dennis Owen. 4.40 Story Time. "Fidelity" by William Gerhardie. Abridged in ten parts (1). The reader is Roger Rags. 5.00pm: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping forecast. 5.55 Weather. Programme news. 6.00 The Six o'clock news: Financial report. 6.30 The news quiz. With Simon Hoggart, Alan Coren, John Wells.

## Radio 3

- 6.55 Weather. 7.00 News. 7.05 Morning Concert: Part one. Dvorak's Slavonic Dance Op 72 No 1 (Gregg Vignoles). 7.15 The Little Rascals. 1.20 TV News. 1.30 Film: The Biggest Bank Robbery (David Niven). 1.51 Mr. & Mrs. 6.00 TV News. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 25th Anniversary of the Marriage. 12.30 Weather. Cee-fax.

## Radio 2

- 6.55am Shakespeare's Globe. 11.20pm Magnetic Circuits. 11.40pm 12.00 Technology: beyond electric music.

## Radio 1

- News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 5.30pm and at 12.00 midnight (M/F/W). 6.00 Adrian Jorum. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Lewis, incl. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 John Peel. 10.00 12.00 John Peel. 11.00 VHf RADIOS 1 and 2: 4.00 With Radio 2. 11.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

## WORLD SERVICE

- 6.00am News. 6.30am The World. 7.00am World News. 7.30am World News. 8.00am World News. 8.30am World News. 9.00am World News. 9.30am World News. 10.00am World News. 10.30am World News. 11.00am World News. 11.30am World News. 12.00am World News. 12.30am World News. 1.00am World News. 1.30am World News. 2.00am World News. 2.30am World News. 3.00am World News. 3.30am World News. 4.00am World News. 4.30am World News. 5.00am World News. 5.30am World News. 6.00am World News. 6.30am World News. 7.00am World News. 7.30am World News. 8.00am World News. 8.30am World News. 9.00am World News. 9.30am World News. 10.00am World News. 10.30am World News. 11.00am World News. 11.30am World News. 12.00am World News. 12.30am World News. 1.00am World News. 1.30am World News. 2.00am World News. 2.30am World News. 3.00am World News. 3.30am World News. 4.00am World News. 4.30am World News. 5.00am World News. 5.30am World News. 6.00am World News. 6.30am World News. 7.00am World News. 7.30am World News. 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